

The Globe Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore
and The Hague.

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18

No. 31,476

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1984 50959

ESTABLISHED 1837

Weapons, Evidence of Gunfire Found in Embassy, British Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Police said Tuesday that they had found six weapons inside Libya's embassy building and obtained proof that someone inside had fired on demonstrators April 17, killing a policeman.

Additionally, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rejected opposition calls for an independent inquiry into the government's handling of the incident and ordered instead an internal review to be

carried out by established security agencies.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said in Parliament that the police had found a spent cartridge case of the same caliber as the gun that killed the constable.

Mr. Brittan said "firearms residue" had been found on the carpet

below the window from which police believe an officer, Yvonne Fletcher, was shot and killed.

Commander William Huckleby, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, said the spent cartridge casing and traces of gunpowder had been found in a room close to the spot where witnesses reported seeing a gunman open fire.

In one room of the building on St. James's Square, police found two Colt Cobra 38-caliber revolvers, each loaded with five rounds of "dum-dum" bullets. Mr. Huckleby said. The bullets, with hollow heads, explode on impact.

Elsewhere in the embassy, Mr. Huckleby said, police found another Colt .38, a Browning pistol, a Smith and Wesson .32-caliber revolver, a Barrett .25-caliber automatic pistol, ammunition, two pistol grips and eight bulletproof vests.

"We have found evidence that totally refutes Colonel Qadhafi's version of events, which is that British armed police fired on the building," Mr. Huckleby said.

He said that a counselor at the Saudi Embassy had been brought in as an observer and was present when the weapons and ammunition were found.

In Tripoli, Libyan police searched the British Embassy building Monday and Tuesday.

In a long statement to Parliament, Mr. Brittan said that the 50 Libyans expelled from the embassy last week had been searched with electronic scanners, implying that they had not been frisked, as previously reported.

He indicated that they had given some information under questioning at Sunningdale, Berkshire, before their departure. He said that police had concluded that one of two men, both accredited diplomats and hence immune from prosecution, had fired the shots that killed Miss Fletcher.

On Monday, police and troops blasted their way into the building on St. James's Square by blowing open a back door with a remote-controlled shotgun. The building had been empty since Friday, when the Libyans left the embassy after British ordered them to leave.

When the Libyans left the embassy, they took 22 heavy canvas bags, which the British treated as diplomatic pouches, immune from search under the 1961 Vienna Convention. Police officials speculated at the time that whatever weapons were in the embassy at the time of the shooting were inside the bags.

Mrs. Thatcher, in a letter to David Owen, leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party, rejected the idea of a major inquiry but said she had ordered an internal investigation.

The results will not be published because of security considerations, the prime minister said.

"I'm afraid it may well be inappropriate on security grounds to make announcements of any such changes," Mrs. Thatcher said in a letter made public by her office.

"Any kind of external inquiry into intelligence matters would risk compromising sources and damaging the operational effectiveness and value of the services."

But he also said he had not left the Chinese with any impression that he would hasten a reduction of arms sales to Taiwan. Asked if the trip had changed his attitude toward China, he replied, "Not particularly."

The president landed in Fairbanks after a nine-hour flight from Shanghai, where he had talked by telephone with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang. Mr. Zhao told him, "I think that your visit has enhanced understanding and improved relations between our two countries. So I would like to congratulate you on the success of your visit."

"We shall do our utmost to continue the relationship that we feel has been established," President Reagan told Mr. Zhao.

Mr. Zhao invited Mr. Reagan to visit China again, the official Xinhua news agency said. Mr. Reagan accepted.

Earlier Tuesday, during a 22-minute, question-and-answer session with students at Fudan University, Mr. Reagan said, "I just go home with a dream in my heart that we perhaps have started a friendship here between two great peoples. Not an alliance — I ad-



Supporters of Solidarity being chased Tuesday by trucks carrying water cannon during May Day demonstrations near the Huta Warszawa steelworks on the edge of Warsaw.

Reagan, Ending Trip to China, Says Ties Have Reached a 'New Plateau'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FAIRBANKS, Alaska — President Ronald Reagan, ending his trip to China, said Tuesday that relations between Beijing and Washington had reached a "new plateau" as a result of his six-day journey and that he and the Chinese were now in "great agreement" on many world problems.

The president, in obviously good spirits at the end of his first presidential visit to a Communist nation, discussed the trip aboard Air Force One before a stopover in

Alaska, where he is to meet with Pope John Paul II on Wednesday before flying back to Washington.

"We reached a new plateau," Mr. Reagan said, adding, "We moved into a level of general understanding and agreement that we have never had before."

As for areas of common ground, Mr. Reagan said he and the Chinese leaders had "found that there are areas of agreement with regard to peace, opposition to expansionism and hegemony, and we found that we could agree on a great many things."

But he also said he had not left the Chinese with any impression that he would hasten a reduction of arms sales to Taiwan. Asked if the trip had changed his attitude toward China, he replied, "Not particularly."

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mirer the position of being nonaligned that you have. But being friends and neighbors."

He added, "We can be such a force for good in the world."

China's president, Li Xiannian, had expressed similar beliefs.

"Your visit has been very successful," he told Mr. Reagan in a departure ceremony Monday in Beijing. "It has increased friendship and enhanced mutual understanding. There are differences but that doesn't matter. ... We shall face them. It is good for two great nations to be friendly."

One of the differences to which Mr. Li alluded had surfaced repeatedly during the week as Mr. Reagan tried to express on Chinese television his opposition to Soviet foreign policy. Twice, the China censored these passages as inappropriate remarks about a third country with which it is trying to improve relations.

Mr. Reagan partially succeeded in expressing his opposition to the Chinese, however, which meant that only English-speaking Chinese in Shanghai were able to hear Mr. Reagan denounce the Soviet Union as an "expansionist power" engaged in an "evil and unlawful invasion of Afghanistan."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz asserted that the trip was "a very big plus for the United States and I believe for China."

Among tangible accomplishments, he cited "the initiating of an agreement for cooperation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the signing of a tax treaty that assists Americans doing business in China, the signing of an accord on official cultural relations."

Mr. Reagan concluded his China journey with a series of events in Shanghai, including one of the first joint ventures between a U.S. company and China. The company, manufacturers sophisticated measuring devices for industry.

The components of the three agreements formalized Monday by the United States and China are:

• The tax treaty, which requires congressional approval, limits the taxes China may impose on corporate income. The treaty was described by a U.S. fact sheet as improving "the climate for trade and investment" with China.

• The nuclear cooperation accord, which requires congressional approval, clears the way for American corporations to bid on Chinese nuclear reactor construction projects.

Local Vietnamese say that four persons have been killed and more than 50 were wounded in the shelling. Indeed, some Western diplomats in Hanoi think the Vietnamese and Chinese may both be exaggerating the level of military activity here.

They say it has become a sort of rite of spring, and could take place on an annual basis for years to come.

China's Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that Vietnamese troops are bringing up more rockets, tanks and heavy

Police in 7 Cities Quell Solidarity Protests as Poles Mark May Day

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — Lech Walesa surprised Communist officials Tuesday by sneaking into an official parade in Gdansk, and police dispersed thousands of Solidarity demonstrators in at least seven cities as Poles marked the third May Day since the authorities crushed the independent workers' movement with the imposition of martial law.

An excited Mr. Walesa told Western reporters by telephone after the Gdansk parade that the day had been "the most successful May Day of my life."

Witnesses said Polish functionaries were "stupefied" when Mr. Walesa, the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize winner, suddenly appeared only three meters (10 feet) from their reviewing stand in the middle of what had been a carefully orchestrated official parade.

The witnesses said Mr. Walesa raised his hand in a defiant "V" sign as hundreds of his supporters chanted slogans and unfurled banners supporting the banned Solidarity trade union.

Mr. Walesa, the union's former leader, then slipped away and returned to his home in a Gdansk suburb.

Despite Mr. Walesa's action, Jerry Urban, a government spokesman, claimed the day's events as a victory for the authorities.

He called the counterdemonstrations of the Solidarity underground a "pitiful" failure and said that official marches were larger than expected, involving a total of eight million people — nearly one-fourth the Polish population.

Mr. Urban said preliminary police estimates were that "not more than 8,000" people participated in protest actions around the country Tuesday. Last year, he said, there were "hundreds" in 35 Polish cities involving about 43,000 people.

Speaking of the official marches, he said, "It was a beautiful manifestation for stabilization, calm, for Poland's socialist development and also peace in the world."

Polish government estimates of the size of protest demonstrations tend to be lower than those of news supporting the banned Solidarity trade union.

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Algeria	4.00	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Austria	1.50	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Bahamas	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Bahrain	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Belgium	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Canada	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Ceylon	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Cuba	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Czechoslovakia	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Denmark	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Egypt	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
France	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Germany	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Greece	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
India	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Indonesia	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Italy	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Japan	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Korea	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Malaysia	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Mexico	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Netherlands	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Norway	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Poland	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Portugal	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Romania	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Saudi Arabia	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Spain	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Sweden	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Switzerland	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Taiwan	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Tanzania	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Thailand	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Turkey	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
U.S.A.	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
U.S.S.R.	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00
Yugoslavia	0.20	Dr.	1.50	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00	Persec	1.00



An army bomb disposal expert waits on the steps of Libya's embassy in London with a policeman after they had searched the embassy for explosives. In the foreground is a hole dug by workmen to cut off the building's gas supply.

Managua Denies Request To Cut Its Armed Forces

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA CITY — Nicaragua has rejected proposals by three other Central American countries to reduce its military strength as part of an effort to ease regional tensions.

Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador jointly made a series of proposals last week for submission to foreign ministers of the so-called Contadora group, which is meeting to consider proposals for a negotiated peace in Central America.

The four Contadora members — Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Panama — had hoped to send the Central American ministers home with a draft treaty after the current meeting. But a spokeswoman for the group said only a joint statement could be expected after the second and final session Tuesday.

Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Cuellar of Costa Rica said the four Contadora ministers would make a tour of Central America, and that another meeting would be held within two weeks.

The Honduran foreign minister, Edeardo Paz Barmid, said the group "could prepare alternatives on basic themes on which there was no consensus," such as on the military buildup in the region and on democratic processes.

The three nations' joint statement urged Nicaragua to accept several of the Contadora group's goals, including reduction of foreign military assistance and advisers, publication of all military alliances, free and open elections and a cessation of all arms traffic to rebel groups in other countries.

Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, Nicaragua's foreign minister, said Monday that his country rejects the proposals. He said that Nicaragua cannot reduce its military strength because it must "be able to defend our sovereignty; we are under attack."

Mr. d'Escoto said the Contadora countries were being used by the United States, which he said was engaged in a war against Nicaragua.

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Officials look over the car of Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, the slain Colombian justice minister.

Colombia's Justice Minister Is Killed

The Associated Press

BOGOTA — Colombia's minister of justice, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, who had received threats for leading a crackdown on drugs, was shot and killed by gunmen, prompting the government to declare a nationwide state of siege on Tuesday.

Security police said Mr. Lara Bonilla, 39, was struck Monday by bullets fired by two men on a motorcycle and others in a car that had blocked the path of his limousine on a street in northern Bogota.

No group claimed responsibility for the murder.

Bodyguards returned fire, and police said one of the men on the motorcycle was killed and the other was wounded and captured, while the other gunman escaped.

A radio station identified the captured man as Bayron Velasco, 20, and quoted police sources as saying he told detectives he was paid the equivalent of \$25,000 to kill Mr. Lara Bonilla.

Although leftist guerrillas had launched a series of attacks over the past two days, killing three policemen, it was believed that Mr. Lara Bonilla was killed because of his energetic campaign against Co-

lombia's multi-million-dollar drug rings. He said last year he had received several threats from gangs dealing in cocaine and marijuana.

The state of siege was announced Tuesday after an emergency cabinet meeting. The minister of government, Alfonso Gomez, cited the assassination and the escalation of violence as reasons for the action.

Four departments in southwest Colombia, where guerrillas have been active, were under a state of siege, which enables security forces to make arrests without warrants and empowers officials to suspend the right of public assembly.

INSIDE

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Lebanon Announces New Cabinet Without Consulting Appointees

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The prime minister-designate of Lebanon, Rashid Karami, has announced the formation of a national unity government that for the first time would bring the leaders of all warring militias into one cabinet.

But because he had encountered difficulties in preliminary talks, he announced the appointments Monday without asking the leaders if they would accept the posts to which they were assigned. The proposed cabinet would have 10 members — five Christians and five Muslims.

The Shiite militia leader, Nabih Berri, immediately said he would refuse to participate, and other leaders indicated that they would have to consider their responses.

Mr. Berri said he would not take part in the new government not only because it was put together by Mr. Karami and President Amin Gemayel "without advance consultations" but also because he was not assigned a ministry that dealt with the predominantly Shiite southern portion of Lebanon.

Mr. Karami contacted Syrian officials and suggested that they use their influence to "convince" Mr. Berri and a Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, to take part. Both Mr. Berri and Mr. Jumblat were summoned Tuesday to Damascus for meetings with Syrian leaders.

(Muslim and Christian militias continued to fight Tuesday in Beirut. United Press International reported. Police said several shells hit the center of the city and nearby neighborhoods in the Christian and Muslim sections of the capital before the fighting subsided into machine-gun skirmishes and sniping. "The cease-fire committee is dealing with the violations on the ground," state-run Beirut radio said.)

After deliberating overnight, leaders of Christian factions, Camille Chamoun and Pierre Gemayel, indicated that they would take part in the cabinet. Two other

proposed cabinet members, Salim al-Hoss and Joseph Skaf, said they would have to study the matter before responding.

Political experts in Lebanon were not optimistic about the chance that Mr. Chamoun and Pierre Gemayel would take part because of the relatively unimportant ministries assigned to them. If they do decide not to join, that, along with Mr. Berri's refusal, could scuttle Mr. Karami's hopes for a national unity government, at least for the time being.

Mr. Jumblat, the Druze leader who is the other main militia chief appointed to the new government, was traveling in Europe and not immediately available for comment. He is unlikely to be pleased, however, with being assigned the post of minister of tourism, which is not a particularly active post.

Mr. Karami's tactic in appointing without consultation was intended to put anyone who refuses to join in the position of seeming to stand in the way of national unity.

Those selected to replace the government of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan were:

- Mr. Karami, 62, a Sunni Muslim, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

- Mr. Hoss, 56, a former prime minister and leading Sunni Muslim, minister of labor and minister of education.

- Mr. Jumblat, 37, a Druze and head of the Progressive Socialist Party, minister of public works, minister of transport and minister of tourism.

- Pierre Gemayel, 78, a Maronite Christian and head of the Phalangist Party, minister of posts and communications and minister of health and social affairs.

- Mr. Chamoun, 84, a Maronite Christian and former president, minister of finance and minister of housing and cooperatives.

- Mr. Berri, 45, a Shiite Muslim and head of the Amal militia, minister of hydroelectricity and justice.

- Adel Osserian, 78, a Shiite Muslim and former speaker of the National Assembly, minister of defense and agriculture.

- Mr. Skaf, 62, a Greek Catholic from the Bekaa town of Zahle, minister of information.

- Abdullah al-Rassi, 59, a Greek Orthodox and the son-in-law of former President Suleiman Franjeh, minister of interior.

- Victor Kassir, 65, a Greek Orthodox and head of the Merchants Association, minister of economy and minister of trade and industry.

The Greek Catholic Community Council announced that it was "suspending" participation by its representative in the proposed national unity government until Greek Catholics were given additional seats in the cabinet.



Rashid Karami, right, leaving a West Beirut meeting room on Tuesday with former Prime Minister Salim al-Hoss.

Mubarak Cautions U.S. On Jerusalem Embassy

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt put Washington on notice Tuesday that Egypt would break off diplomatic relations if the United States moved its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Speaking at the workers university in Cairo during May day celebrations, Mr. Mubarak noted that Egypt had just broken off ties with El Salvador and Costa Rica last month for the same reason and said the same policy would be followed toward any other government taking the same step.

"We did so not because we like the idea of severing relations," Mr. Mubarak said, "but because we are keen on upholding international legitimacy and the rule of law and preserving the legal and historic rights of more than 100 million

Arabs, 800 million Moslems and one billion Christians."

This decision represents a firm line in our policy that will be applied to all countries without exception," he added.

Mr. Mubarak did not mention the United States directly. But it was clear for whom the warning was meant in light of the continuing debate in the U.S. Congress and within the Reagan administration over moving the U.S. embassy to Jerusalem.

Egypt depends on the United States for well over \$2 billion in economic and military aid annually, and observers here were divided over whether Egypt would sacrifice its relationship with Washington over the Jerusalem issue alone.

Some believed that Mr. Mubarak was simply issuing the warning as a means on applying pressure on Congress and the Reagan administration to influence their thinking on the matter.

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U.S. Hopes Europeans Will Be More Willing To Pressure Qadhafi

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States plans to consult with Britain and other allies in the hope of converting the latest concern over Libyan activities into concerted international pressure on Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, according to Reagan administration officials.

Until Britain severed diplomatic ties with Libya after the shooting of a British police constable in London by someone inside Libya's embassy, only the United States had taken action against the Libyans.

The administration expelled all Libyan diplomats in 1981, advised all American companies and personnel to leave Libya, restricted the flow of technology to Libya and barred the import of Libyan oil. There have been no U.S. diplomats in Libya since 1979, when the U.S. Embassy there was burned down.

The U.S. moves, however, received no support from allies such as Italy, Britain and France, all of which have considerable economic ties to Libya.

The public outrage in Britain over the embassy shooting has led some officials in Washington to hope that the United States will be more successful in fashioning a coordinated program of trade, economic and political sanctions, at the minimum, and support of covert action against Colonel Qadhafi, at the maximum, officials said.

A high-level review is taking place in Washington among officials on the motives behind recent actions by Colonel Qadhafi.

This review, an official said, is important because of differing estimates on what is motivating the Libyan leader, long known for his fervent desire to spread his revolutionary form of Islam to other countries and for his belief that the West is in decline.

President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George F. Shultz have put Libya at the top of the list of "terrorist nations," and Mr.

Shultz has reportedly told his staff, "We have to put Qadhafi in a box and close the lid."

Mr. Reagan and his leading advisers will meet this week for discussions on how best to approach the allies on Libya and on the rising administration concern over "state-directed terrorism," a State Department official said.

The NATO foreign ministers are due in Washington at the end of the month for the regular spring meeting of the alliance. Mr. Reagan and the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany are scheduled to gather in London in early June for the annual economic summit meeting.

Both sessions will provide an opportunity, officials said, for confidential discussions of the Libyan matter. There already have been talks among intelligence and security officials on the terrorist threat, particularly at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in July and August.

A senior State Department official, however, was skeptical and cautioned against expecting quick action by the allies, who have been reluctant to move against Libya, even when Libyan agents committed assassinations in their countries.

"We are facing a new chapter, and it is too early to say what can and will be done," he said. "But the past shows that it is hard to translate outrage into specific actions."

The Italians, for instance, have 20,000 workers in Libya. Do you think they want to pull them out? The British have 8,000. Even with the London move, don't look for them to leave either."

Another department official said, "The West Europeans on the whole are in a much better position when it comes to Libya, and don't think Qadhafi doesn't know it."

He noted that some European countries had released known assassins out of concern for the welfare of their own people in Libya, and then did nothing to end relations with Libya.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Meeting on Disputes Ends in Discord

ATHENS (AP) — A six-week conference on peaceful settlement of international disputes has ended without agreement. It was attended by legal experts from 35 countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union. The meeting was an outgrowth of the 1975 Helsinki Accords on European Security and Cooperation.

"Some progress was made in the examination of a generally acceptable method for the peaceful settlement of disputes aimed at complementing existing methods," a statement issued Monday said. "Divergent views were expressed and no consensus was reached on a method."

"Small and neutral countries are interested in developing an arbitration system that would give them a chance for fair treatment in a dispute with a big country if direct negotiations fail," said Dr. Franz Ceska, head of the Austrian delegation. "But the Soviets categorically reject the method."

Begin Will Not Run in July Elections

TEL AVIV (AP) — Menachem Begin, the former Israeli prime minister, will not run for parliament in the July 23 elections, Israeli radio reported.

The radio said Monday that Mr. Begin, 70, who resigned last September, has been in seclusion and had not entered his name on the Herut Party's list of candidates for the parliament, or Knesset, by the registration closed Monday.

Herut's Central Committee is to vote Thursday to choose the party list of legislators for the next Knesset. Herut, the nationalist party in power since 1977, had led since Israeli independence in 1948, has been divided since he withdrew from active political life. Some Herut leaders had hoped that Mr. Begin, who still enjoys popular support, especially among Jews from Arab countries, would return to the party before the elections.

Sikhs Blamed in Attack on Crowd

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Sikh extremists in the state of Punjab killed five people and injured 11 others in separate attacks, officials said Tuesday.

Official reports said Sikhs fired on a crowd of people watching television in the city of Talwandi Bhai, in the district of Ferozepore, last Monday. Two died and seven were injured and the assailants escaped, a report said. No further details were provided.

On Monday, extremists in the holy city of Amritsar shot and killed retired police superintendent, his wife and his bodyguard, ambushing them in a crowded street as they rode home. The killings brought to 11 the number of deaths in 10 weeks of Sikh violence. Hindu-Sikh clash and police shootings in Punjab and other areas of northern India.

Bolivians Begin New General Strike

LA PAZ (AP) — Factories, businesses and schools throughout Bolivia were closed Tuesday in a general strike to protest sharp increases in food and gasoline prices and devaluation of the peso.

The strike, which began Monday and is scheduled to continue through Thursday, is the second national strike since April 12, when the government devalued the peso by 75 percent and sharply increased the price of basic food products, gasoline and transportation.

Labor leaders met with government officials Monday and agreed to form commissions to study economic issues involved, labor representatives said. But Oscar Samanes, secretary-general of the Labor Confederation, said that if government did not act to satisfy the labor leaders, the confederation might call for an open-ended general strike and act to disrupt road transportation.

Pope to Pray for Korean Jet Victims

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — As Pope John Paul II flies to Seoul from meeting in Alaska with President Ronald Reagan, he will pray for the 26 persons who died Sept. 1 when a South Korean airliner was shot down by a Soviet jet fighter. Vatican sources said Tuesday.

The pope will offer the "commemorative prayer" Wednesday night on the Altaria DC-10 carrying him to South Korea at the start of a 10-day tour that will also take him to Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Thailand, the sources said.

John Paul is scheduled to leave Rome early Wednesday on the trip, 21st outside Italy. He will meet with Mr. Reagan during a stopover at Fairbanks, Alaska. Neither John Paul nor the Vatican has mentioned the Fairbanks meeting, but Vatican sources said the two men would meet privately for up to half an hour.

U.K. Miners Clash in May Day March

LONDON (UPI) — Rival groups of miners threw stones and hurled bricks at each other Tuesday in the worst split in the miners union since Britain's coal strike began eight weeks ago.

Police brought in extra officers to deal with the fighting, which erupted as about 5,000 miners in Nottinghamshire staged a right-to-work demonstration. The moderate miners were confronted by about 1,000 strikers who insisted that all of Britain's miners should join the coal strike.

The moderates said they would join the strike only if the union calls a national ballot and strike action is voted. The strike, which began March 12, is in protest of the National Coal Board's decision to close 2 unprofitable pits, with a loss of about 20,000 jobs.

Pentagon Curbs May Deter Scientists

WASHINGTON (AP) — Many of America's best scientists and engineers may shift away from work in critical defense research field because of overly stringent controls being imposed by the Pentagon according to a National Research Council staff study.

The report, whose key findings are to be published Friday in the journal Science, concluded that the controls on scientific data were considerably beyond the 1982 recommendations by a panel that investigated disclosure of militarily valuable technology to the Soviet bloc. It warned that U.S. scientists may turn from "the very fields where new talent is most critical to U.S. technological lead time," out of concern over whether they will be able to openly publish their research results.

In response, Lee Young, a Defense Department official overseeing Pentagon ties with university laboratories, described the report's contention as an overstatement. He said the dispute focused only on technologies considered both "applied and sensitive," which accounted for fewer than 1 percent of all scientific and technical papers stemming from Pentagon-supported university research.

For the Record

The three Democratic presidential candidates will debate on nationwide television June 3, two days before the California primary, the NBC television network announced Tuesday in Burbank, California. (UPI)

A Turkish businessman shot in Iran on Saturday died Monday, the Anatolia news agency reported. A caller who said he was from the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia claimed responsibility for the shooting of Isik Yonder, whose wife, Sadiye, is a secretary at the Turkish Embassy in Tehran.

Hart Attacks Mondale For Role in 'Failed Past' Of Carter Presidency

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

COLLEGE STATION, Texas — Senator Gary Hart has escalated his attacks on Walter F. Mondale's role as vice president in an administration that he says was "weak," "inept," "uncertain" and marked by "days of shame" in Iran.

"Walter Mondale now promises an America that can and will stand up for its vital interests," the Colorado senator told students at Texas A&M University on Monday. "But Carter-Mondale actually gave us an America held hostage to the ayatollahs of the world."

"In national security as in domestic policy," he said, "we must not leave the American people with a bleak choice in 1984 between two failed pasts — that of Ronald Reagan and that of the Carter-Mondale administration."

"After reviewing the record of the Carter-Mondale administration, I can understand why Mondale is Reagan's favorite opponent," Mr. Hart added.

Campaigning in Texas in advance of the state's Democratic presidential caucuses on Saturday, the senator made what aides said was the bluntest attack so far on the record of his own party.

In doing so, Mr. Hart risked a party division and the possibility that Republicans might exploit it if Mr. Mondale is nominated. Nonetheless, Democratic strategists have assumed that Mr. Mondale's record as vice president, and the overall record of the Carter administration, would be a key issue in the campaign against President Ronald Reagan if Mr. Mondale is nominated.

[The Los Angeles Times reported that the president's aides are planning to characterize Mr. Mondale, if he is nominated, as a candidate of the past.]

Mr. Hart's attack on Mr. Mondale came on the eve of a series of primaries and caucuses, mostly in Southern states, that were expected to have a major impact on the Democratic presidential race.

Tennessee and the District of Columbia will hold primaries on Tuesday, followed by caucuses in Texas and a primary in Louisiana on Saturday.

Mr. Hart, who is behind in national polls of Democrats and trails Mr. Mondale 240-1 in the delegate count, nonetheless seemed in a relaxed and buoyant mood on Monday as he assailed the former vice president as a "weak" candidate and Mr. Reagan as a "reckless" one.

The Colorado senator said that

in the Iranian hostage crisis, "as the days passed, one after another, the message was that under the Carter-Mondale administration America was seen as an uncertain power, unlikely to stand up for its own interests."

In Knoxville, Tennessee, Mr. Mondale said of Mr. Hart's raising the issue of the Iranian hostage crisis: "I don't think this contributes at all to this campaign and I think it suggests some desperation on his part."

[On Tuesday in Barberton, Ohio, Mr. Hart continued to draw attention to Mr. Mondale's role in the Carter administration. The Associated Press reported. Meeting with union members, Mr. Hart recalled that in 1976 as Jimmy Carter's vice presidential candidate, Mr. Mondale said in Barberton that "any administration that doesn't promise and deliver full employment shouldn't be in the White House."

[But while Mr. Mondale was vice president, Mr. Hart said, 5,600 people lost their jobs in Summit County, where Barberton is located.]

■ **Reagan Strategy on Mondale**

Sara Fritz of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington: President Reagan's campaign strategists have decided upon a campaign in which the president will portray Mr. Mondale as an advocate of the "failed policies of the past," including big spending and big government.

"Mondale is an old-line liberal," said Mr. Reagan's campaign director, Edward J. Rollins. "He's not going to try to move to the center as most candidates do. He's going to present himself as a traditional Democrat."

"Ronald Reagan will speak out about his vision of what the next four years might hold," said the president's pollster, Richard Wirthlin. "He hasn't neglected the future."

Mr. Reagan's advisers are keenly aware that this is the first election in which all of the post-World War II "baby boom" generation is eligible to vote. "I view young voters as the political battleground of the 1990s," said a Republican official.

This view is a large part of the reason that Mr. Reagan's campaign workers have been busy developing a 25-state voter registration campaign, the first by Republicans since 1972. The goal is to sign up four million new voters, and the Reagan campaign committee and the Republican National Committee have allocated \$4 million each for the drive.



Senator Gary Hart meets the mascot of the Texas Aggies on a visit to the campus of Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas, where he spoke about national defense.

Woman Candidate for Vice President Would Not Change Result, Poll Shows

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Having a woman candidate for vice president, a growing hope of Democratic feminists, would gain about as many votes from women as it would lose from men, the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll suggests.

Although the net effect would probably be no change, some segments of the population would shift strongly. Having a woman on the Democratic ticket would apparently attract significant numbers of women under the age of 45, Republican women and nominees of both sexes, but it would drive away large numbers of men who are independents, men from 45 to 64, suburban men and men from the West.

Different reasons seemed to motivate different groups. A belief that men are better at standing up to foreign adversaries sometimes worked against the idea of a woman's being next in line for the presidency. Others thought women were more likely to provide for the poor or were better at working out compromises.

Some of the concerns crossed gender lines. Rita Blair of Poteau, Oklahoma, one of the 997 registered voters among the 1,367 people polled last Monday through Thursday, said in a follow-up interview that she would be more inclined to vote Democratic if a woman ran for vice president on the party's ticket.

But she added: "Women shouldn't make decisions on, probably, war. Women don't want to fight, and we might have to."

But Mike Yates of Bellingham, Massachusetts, echoed a positive theme that was often heard from both sexes: "We have had enough of 'the good old boys' and a woman on the ballot represents something fresh and different. Women have a fresh outlook, and women look at things differently."

The results of the poll led political leaders to varying conclusions. Ann F. Lewis, political director of the Democratic National Committee, said the indications that a woman on the ticket would help among younger and nonwhite women suggested a potential for the party of a "surge of a couple of million votes" by drawing new voters to the polls.

Kathy Wilson, head of the National Women's Political Caucus, said, "Stereotypes on foreign policy are disturbing." But she said that the data suggested that former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, if he won the nomination, would be well advised to choose a woman as a running mate. She said he was not now running as strongly among women against President Ronald Reagan as was his chief Democratic rival, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado.

Robert M. Teeter, president of Market Opinion Research of Detroit, which conducts polls for Republicans, said the poll showed for the first time that it was no longer "a net negative to have a woman."

And while he saw some advantage for Mr. Mondale in putting a woman on the Democratic ticket, he said there might well be "some still significant social biases that polls won't measure now because they won't come out until the end of a campaign." Moreover, he said, the Democrats' greatest problem is that "they don't have a credible woman to run."

The perception that women were less likely to good at "standing up to foreign enemies" appeared to be an important factor in responses. In all, 66 percent of the respondents said men were better at that, and only 8 percent said women were.

Democrats are trying to persuade the public to worry more Mr. Reagan's foreign policy, but by doing so, Mr. Teeter said, "they are emphasizing the issue that's the biggest woman negative."

But Ruth Mandel, director of the Center for the American Woman and Politics at Rutgers University, contended that the results on that question could be expected because in U.S. history there were no images or role models of women "in confrontation with enemies."

Jackson Cites 'Insult' By Party's Chairman

By Nancy Skelton
Los Angeles Times Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson has sharply criticized Charles F. Manatt, the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, for making "insulting" misleading and untrue statements about him at a press conference on April 22.

The focus of Mr. Jackson's attack was Mr. Manatt's announcement

that Mr. Jackson had given him a "specific and unqualified pledge" not to walk out of the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco in July.

Mr. Manatt made the comment after what was billed as a reconciliation session in Washington. Mr. Manatt and Mr. Jackson have had run-ins over party rules.

Mr. Jackson sat passively as Mr. Manatt spoke at the press conference after the session, but in an interview Sunday, he said Mr. Manatt's remarks had taught him a lesson.

He said he made no "pledge" to Mr. Manatt to remain inside the convention, because "there is no plan to walk out in the first place."

"I have never said I would walk out of the convention or stage any other kind of disruption," Mr. Jackson said. "I have never walked out of a convention. I have always been outside trying to get in."

"It was a foreign statement," Mr. Jackson said. "Manatt was answering the question nobody asked. He was speaking past the media to someone else."

Mr. Jackson's reason for meeting with Mr. Manatt was to try to gain additional convention delegates. Mr. Jackson says party selection rules are designed to hurt underdog candidates and have thus far "robbed" him of 221 delegates.

Reagan Refuses Political Backing Of Ku Klux Klan

United Press International

WASHINGTON — In a letter to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday that he has "no tolerance" for what the Ku Klux Klan represents and repudiated the group's endorsement.

"Those of us in public life," Mr. Reagan said, "can only regret the use of our names by those who seek political recognition for the repugnant doctrines of hate they espouse. The politics of racial hatred and religious bigotry practiced by the Klan and others have no place in this country, and are destructive of the values for which America has always stood."

Anson Franklin, a White House spokesman, said that Mr. Reagan signed the letter while he was in China and that it was delivered Tuesday to Morris Abram, a member of the civil rights commission, who requested it after reading news reports that Klan leaders in Georgia had endorsed Mr. Reagan.

When the Klan endorsement was first reported in April, neither the White House nor the president's re-election committee would comment on it.

The Klan endorsed Mr. Reagan in 1980 when he ran against Jimmy Carter. At the time Mr. Reagan repudiated the endorsement saying, "I resent their even using my name."

LE MONDE diplomatique



Le premier numéro du « Monde diplomatique » paraissait en mai 1954, quelques semaines après la chute de Dien-Bien-Phu, quelques mois avant le début de la guerre d'Algérie. Au cours de ces trente dernières années, beaucoup de choses ont basculé : d'une formidable expansion économique à la récession puis à la crise, de l'émergence révolutionnaire au déclin systématique du tiers-monde, pendant que l'explosion de l'audiovisuel faisait passer la culture du réel au simulacre.

Dans ce numéro spécial, Claude Julien, Paul-Marie de La Gorce, Philippe Messine et Ignacio Ramonet montrent comment « le Monde diplomatique » invite à une autre manière de voir les grands changements.

Egalement dans ce numéro
Endettement international et démocratie
LE TIERS-MONDE FACE AUX BANQUES,
par Claude JULIEN

L'ÉGYPTÉ AFFAIBLI ET DANS L'ATTENTE

- La résurgence du Wafd, par Ahmed Sid-Ahmed.
- Un islam populiste, par Ellis Goldberg.
- Un modèle « non industriel » de croissance, par Mohamed Abdel-Shafel Eisa.
- Le grand déclin de l'agriculture, par Christine de Sainte-Marie.
- Crise d'identité, crise des valeurs, par Amina Rachid.
- Écrivains confinés dans l'isolement, par Sayed Al-Bahravi.
- Écrans témoins, par Marie-Christine Aulas.

LES P.C. OCCIDENTALES ET LA GÉSTION DE LA CRISE

par Lili Mari, Maria, Adriano Guerra, Jean Rony, Eduardo Haro Tecuapa

L'AFRIQUE DE LA FAIM

par Claire Brisset, Bernard Duhamel, Edgard Pisani, Jacques Bugnicourt

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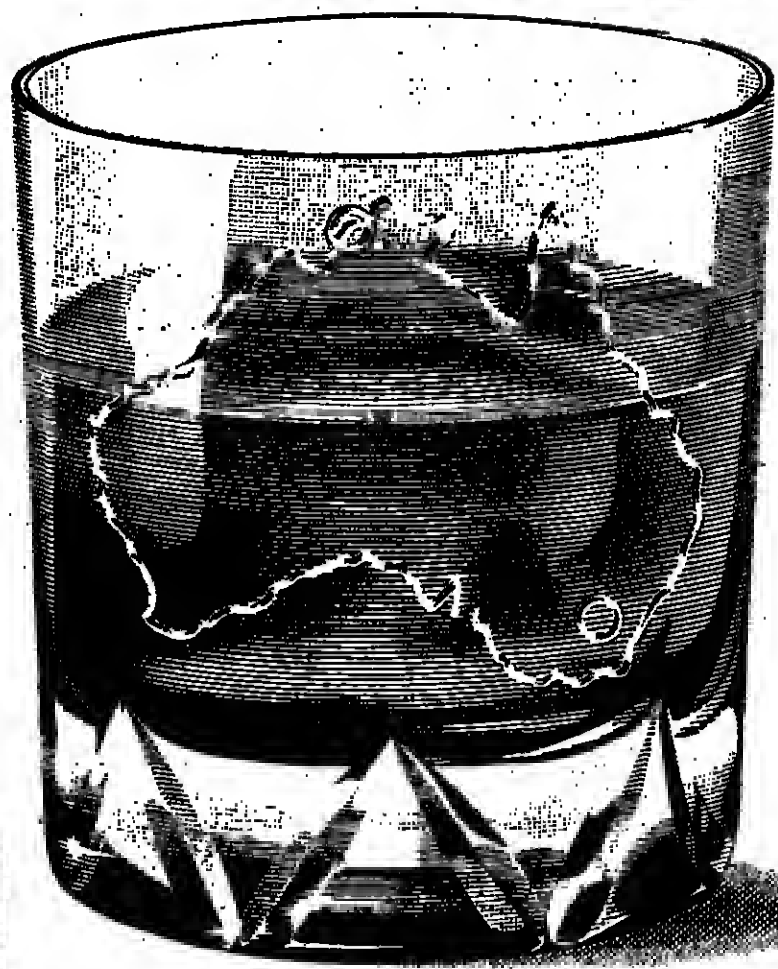
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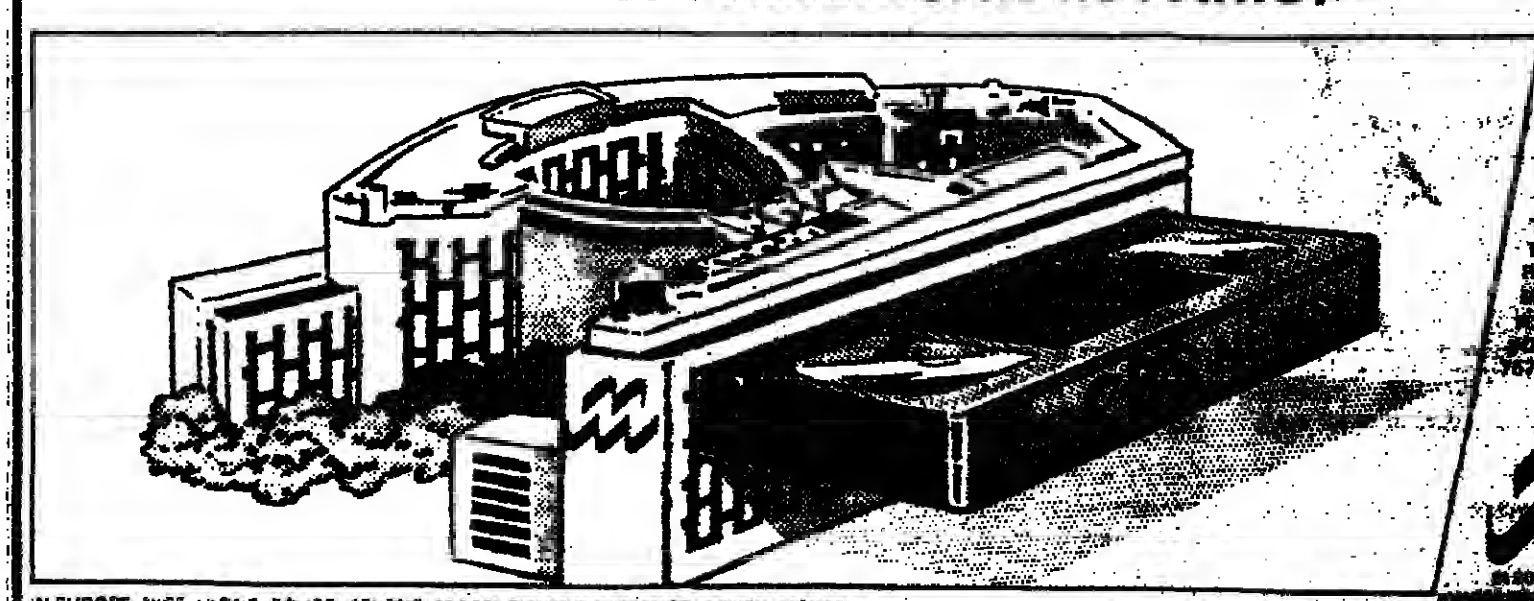
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U.S. High Court Upholds Review of Libel Cases

By Linda Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, resolving an important issue in libel law, ruled Monday that the constitutional guarantee of a free press requires appellate courts to conduct especially careful and wide-ranging reviews of libel judgments.

The 6-3 ruling was a victory for the news media, which has come increasingly to rely on the willingness of appellate courts to overturn jury awards in libel cases. A recent study by the Libel Defense Resource Center found that libel

plaintiffs won 83 percent of jury trials, but that news organizations won more than 70 percent of the appeals.

In an opinion written by Justice John Paul Stevens, the Supreme Court upheld an appellate court's finding that there was inadequate evidence to justify a libel judgment against Consumers Union for an inaccurate report about a stereo speaker.

The speaker's manufacturer, the Bose Corp., argued in its appeal to the Supreme Court that in overturning the trial court's \$210,000 libel award, the First U.S. Circuit

Court of Appeals had exceeded the permissible scope of appellate review. The manufacturer argued that a federal appeals court, in a libel case as in any other civil case, is bound to accept the facts established at trial unless it can show that the trial court's findings were "clearly erroneous."

The Supreme Court said Monday that the Court of Appeals was correct to reject that narrow definition and to conduct its own independent review of the evidence.

Justice Stevens said that independent appellate review was an integral part of the First Amend-

ment principles the court established 20 years ago in the case of *The New York Times vs. Sullivan*. The court held in that libel decision that the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution bars recovery by a public official for libel in the absence of proof of "actual malice," defined as knowledge of falsity or reckless disregard for the truth.

The court has expanded the category of plaintiffs covered by the *Sullivan* case to include "public figures" as well as officeholders, and the Bose Corp. was required by the trial court to prove "actual malice."

Justice Stevens said that the "constitutional values" protected by the *Sullivan* rule "make it imperative that judges — and in some cases judges of this court — make sure that it is correctly applied."

The majority opinion was joined by Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall, Harry A. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell Jr. Justice William H. Rehnquist wrote a dissenting opinion that was joined by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. Justice Byron R. White also wrote a brief dissenting opinion.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, while voting with the majority, refused to join the Stevens opinion. He did not explain his refusal, noting only, "The chief justice concurs in the judgment."

The case, *Bose Corp. vs. Consumers Union*, dates from 1979, when the magazine *Consumer Reports* published an unfavorable review of the Bose 901 stereo speaker. The review said that instruments heard through the speakers "tended to wander about the room."

Bose filed suit in the U.S. District Court in Massachusetts. That court found that the description was false, based on the testimony of the engineer who conducted the test that he heard the instruments wandering not "about the room" but "along the wall." The court then concluded that the review, containing the factual error, was published with "actual malice."

The Court of Appeals conducted an independent review of the evidence. It concluded that, while the review's language was "imprecise," Bose had failed to prove that the magazine knowingly or recklessly published a falsehood.

Political Action Committees
Philip Hager of *The Los Angeles Times* reported from Washington:

The Supreme Court on Monday opened the way for independent political action committees to raise unlimited expenditures in this year's presidential election campaign.

Without comment, the justices rejected a plea by the Democratic Party to expedite a case before the court that tests the constitutionality of a federal law limiting spending by such groups to \$1,000 per presidential candidate. In recent years, the law has been ruled invalid twice by federal appellate panels as a violation of the First Amendment right of such committees to raise and spend as much money as they wish.

The court on April 16 agreed to review the case but ignored a request by the party that the justices decide the issue before they adjourn in July so that a ruling would be made in time to affect the 1984 campaign. Ordinarily, a case granted review in April would not be heard until next fall and, in all likelihood, not be decided until after the Nov. 6 election.

The Democrats expressed concern that conservative committees were preparing to spend up to \$20 million this fall in behalf of President Ronald Reagan's re-election. On April 18, the party went back to the court, filing a separate petition for expedited review and suggesting the justices hear oral arguments in the case in late May.



Residents of Santo Domingo line up to purchase food from a government truck. Stores in the Dominican Republic's capital have been closed since rioting over food prices last week.

Dominican Republic Riots May Help Chances for Foreign Aid, Officials Say

By Richard J. Meislin

New York Times Service

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — Last week's riots damaged the Dominican Republic's political structure, but the resulting national and international shock may benefit it in the longer term, according to Dominican officials and foreign diplomats here.

The three days of disturbances, which left an estimated 55 people dead and hundreds injured, came in response to sharp increases in the prices of food, medicines and imported goods. The price increases were the result of austerity conditions imposed in the second year of a three-year, \$400-million loan from the International Monetary Fund.

The disturbances further split the factionalized Dominican Revolutionary Party, which controls the government, and strengthened the political opposition on both the right and left.

But officials and diplomats here said that the riots may also have improved the country's chances for additional foreign aid and perhaps more agreeable conditions from the IMF.

An official of the IMF said he could not discuss the negotiations, which were still proceeding with the Dominican government. But he added that "we cannot simply not take into account the reality of the situation."

The gravity of the Dominican Republic's problems has long been obscured by the nation's surface tranquility. The image it has proudly promoted is that of a smooth-running, palm-shaded democracy with one of the Caribbean's lowest crime rates.

By appearing to be an example of what the United States is trying to promote to the region, the country has received substantial aid from the Reagan administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative; its allotment this year was \$84.6 million. But it has not received the even greater amounts given to its neighbors who seem to be more at risk.

A Western diplomat here, dis-

cussing the attitude of the United States, said: "It's a lot more difficult to get \$50 million more in economic assistance than it is to get 10 times that much rationalized in terms of a Communist threat."

By Monday, the country had settled uneasily back into its tropical tranquility and contradictions. A labor union bought an advertisement in a local newspaper to denounce the "fascism" of the gov-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ernment and to call a national day of protest next Tuesday unless the government breaks its agreement with the IMF, revokes the price increases, raises salaries and punishes those responsible for the deaths last week.

The police responded by again occupying union headquarters, which they had vacated two days earlier.

On one television program, journalists denounced the government for throttling freedom of the press by closing a television station and several radio transmitters and jailing a journalist.

Officials, diplomats and social

scientists said this week they believed the disturbances were large started by popular leftist organizations outside the organized political opposition, which found their surprise that there was broad public support for their actions.

"Everyone was ready to do it," said Frank Moya Pons, a Dominican social scientist. "Even the middle class, which is not leftist at all the Dominican Republic, was supportive of the movement the first day. This was not an intellectual, ideological protest against the IMF. This was a physiological protest — hunger."

The depth of public anger at stunned officials of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party known as the PRD, its initials Spanish, even though they have known for some time that the popularity was declining because of the country's economic problems and the austerity measures.

"The big shock was for it PRD," said one official who advises President Salvador Jorge Blanco. "Suddenly they saw people throwing stones and trying to burn their headquarters."

New Measures to Aid Poor Proposed by Jorge Blanco

New York Times Service

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — President Salvador Jorge Blanco, seeking to avoid a confrontation with labor, has announced a series of measures intended to raise incomes and lower food prices for the Dominican Republic's poor.

His nationally broadcast address Monday night came only hours after the government thwarted union leaders' plans to hold a traditional International Workers' Day march on Tuesday. The unions responded by threatening a general strike next Tuesday if the government does not adjust wages and prices.

Mr. Jorge Blanco said his government would give "decisive support" to any increase in the minimum wage — now \$45 a month — that is accompanied by new taxes to provide the revenues to pay for it. Such plans for new taxes have met stiff resistance from the Dominican Congress in the past. He also promised broader social security and health benefits.

An official at the headquarters of the General Council of Workers, the country's largest union, said the president's proposal fell far short of meeting the labor organization demands.

Moscow Is Delaying Pact on Hot Line, U.S. Says

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say that Soviet and U.S. negotiators are near agreement on technical aspects of upgrading existing crisis hot line communications, but that Moscow seemed hesitant to reach final agreement for broader political reasons.

The main disagreement is described by the officials as being over the administration's desire to give the accord high visibility as a step toward peace and better relations in contrast to Moscow's insistence on a low-key approach for what they describe as merely a technical improvement.

A high-ranking Pentagon official, reflecting the administration view, said Monday: "The Soviets don't want to do anything to remove the chill in Soviet-American relations, to help Ronald Reagan politically." Otherwise, he and others maintained, the pact could be concluded quickly.

The hot line pact that was signed in 1963 after the Cuban missile crisis essentially provided for teletype transmission between Soviet and U.S. leaders in future emergen-

cies. A year ago President Ronald Reagan proposed a variety of measures for improving crisis communications, including the hot line.

The two sides also disagree about who would initiate and then sign the accord. The administration is seeking high-level involvement while the Kremlin is pressing to do it at the level of technical officials. One State Department official said, "The Soviets might agree to conclude this only if we'd agree to have it signed by two junior officials in Novosibirsk at midnight."

From the administration's standpoint, the two sides have no significant differences on the need to install a new teletype printer that would increase the transmission rate from the current capacity of 60 words a minute to almost instantaneous transmission of messages and texts. The two sides also seem to agree on adding a facsimile ability for maps, charts and the like.

The administration decided not to propose voice and video ability. The preference was for keeping contacts impersonal and in writing. The Kremlin has not proposed doing otherwise.

Faced with strongly negative Soviet reactions to new U.S. proposals on chemical weapons and reductions in conventional forces in central Europe, the administration has tried to draw the Russians into agreements in areas that are less

disputed than arms control, such as the hot line and new consulates in Kiev and New York.

The aim is to prove that the administration is capable of managing the relationship and that Moscow is willing to deal with Mr. Reagan.

In line with this, the administration has sought to give the hot line talks an important cast by appointing Warren Zimmermann, the No. 2 man in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, head of the delegation. By contrast, the Soviet team is led by Alexander M. Varbansky, chief of space and radio communications in the Soviet Ministry of Communications.

Russian Decides to Stay in U.S. After Discussion at Airport

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A five-hour airport confrontation between U.S. officials and Soviet diplomats at Dulles International Airport ended when a visiting Soviet mathematician decided to remain in the United States, at least temporarily, officials said Tuesday.

State Department and immigra-

tion officials questioned the mathematician, Sergei Kozlov, as Soviet diplomats looked on Monday night. The U.S. officials concluded that he was not acting under duress and was free to leave on a flight to London.

But he changed his mind and decided to remain in the United States, according to Bradley Stevens, deputy district director of the

Washington office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. Kozlov, who had been in the United States three months, was to have spent the next six weeks as guest lecturer at the California Institute of Technology. Police in Pasadena, California, reported that he had complained of being followed and had said that someone had tried to gas him.

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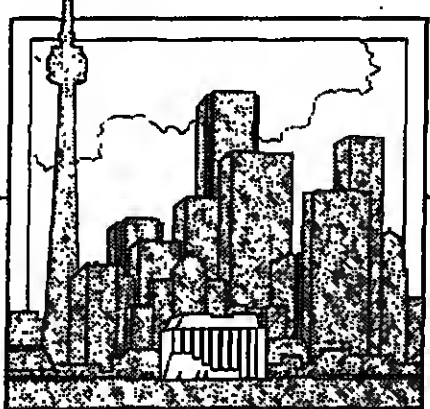
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Duarte Vows To Prosecute Death Squads

He Pledges Investigation If He Is Elected President

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Jose Napoleon Duarte, El Salvador's leading presidential candidate, said that if elected, he would appoint a special commission to investigate some of the best-known cases of killings by rightist death squads.

In his first specific proposal to curb death-squad activity, Mr. Duarte said Monday that the presidential commission would look into "symbolic cases" from the past to signal that political killings would no longer be tolerated. He said the commission would study the murders in 1980 and 1981 of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, of four U.S. churchwomen and of two U.S. land reform advisers.

"This is going to create the impression throughout the country," Mr. Duarte said, "that whatever crime is committed from that moment on, it will receive the same investigative treatment. Cases will not remain unpunished."

Mr. Duarte, a Christian Democrat who is expected to win next Sunday's presidential run-off vote, predicted that he would receive 55 to 60 percent of the vote.

He has made criticism of rightist violence his principal campaign theme. Mr. Duarte's proposal was viewed in San Salvador as an effort to re-emphasize his commitment to stopping the violence and to warn opponents on the far right against attempts to destabilize his government if he is elected.

Rightist vigilante groups, many with links to the armed forces, have in the past four years killed thousands of people suspected of supporting the guerrillas opposing the government. Very few suspects have been arrested.

The far right in San Salvador respects the law "only when it is convenient," Mr. Duarte said. He noted that supporters of his election rival, Roberto d'Aubuisson of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, have issued death threats against deputies of the national assembly to pressure them to support rightist policies.

Mr. Duarte also said that comments he made in April to visiting U.S. senators regarding possible negotiations with Nicaragua had been misinterpreted. He said that as president he would meet with Nicaraguan leaders to protest their support for the guerrillas.

Mr. d'Aubuisson said Tuesday that if Mr. Duarte wins, "There is going to be more violence" because of Mr. Duarte's "commitment to stateless forces." He was apparently referring to the guerrillas.

New Salvadoran Force Active

The newly formed Ronald Reagan Battalion is fighting leftist rebels in northeastern Morazan province, United Press International reported from San Francisco Gotera, El Salvador.

Armed with U.S.-supplied M-16 automatic rifles, mortars, bazookas and rifle-mounted grenades, 70 soldiers of the new battalion were deployed around the village of Yoloquin, 75 miles (120 kilometers) east of San Salvador, military spokesmen said Sunday.

Lieutenant Colonel Jorge Adalberto Cruz, commander of the garrison at San Francisco Gotera, the provincial capital of Morazan province, formed the 250-man battalion without the authority of the army chief of staff, official sources said.

Colorado Custody Fight Ends in a Compromise

The Associated Press

DENVER — A bitter interstate fight for custody of a 13-year-old boy sought by both his homosexual father and his fundamentalist Christian mother ended with an agreement to place Brian Batey in a state-supervised setting where both parents may visit him.

Frank Batey, 39, of Palm Springs, California, and his former wife, Betty Lou, 39, of the Denver suburb of Aurora, were divorced in 1976 in southern California. Mrs. Batey said she removed the boy from his father's custody, which was ordered by a California court in 1982, in the fall of that year because homosexuality conflicts with her Pentecostal faith.

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The Ronald Reagan Battalion, in Morazan province, gets a pep talk from its commander.

Study of NATO Frigate Production Receives Belated Approval From U.S.

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The United States has given belated but unconditional approval to its participation in a study on joint production by eight NATO nations of a common frigate for the 1990s, according to U.S. officials.

"We decided to go ahead without making our signature conditional," a U.S. official said Monday. He said the necessary documents were signed by David M. Abshire, the U.S. representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In mid-April, senior officials from the eight nations assembled at NATO headquarters to make the accord final.

But the U.S. undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, Richard D. DeLauer, unexpectedly cited reservations about the U.S. role in the project, putting its future in doubt.

U.S. officials said at the time the reservations were "legalistic" and meant only to "clarify U.S. responsibilities" in the 15-month feasibility study.

But European NATO officials privately accused Washington of pushing U.S. commercial interests and abandoning the concept of trans-Atlantic arms cooperation.

A common frigate built by several NATO nations has long been seen as a necessary effort to inject greater standardization into allied arms systems and to ensure a bigger role for European industries in the alliance's military spending.

Sunshine Blamed In Rise of Cancer

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — As millions of Americans migrate from the cold and snowy climates of the North to the Sun Belt states of the South and West, their doctors are seeing a steady rise in malignant melanoma, a once rare, often fatal form of skin cancer.

Melanomas, typically moles that darken in color and begin to grow in odd patterns, have long puzzled medical researchers because they are more likely to be found on the backs or legs of office workers than on the sun-exposed skin of those who work outside.

The closer you live to the Equator, the higher the proportion of [Caucasian] people who are afflicted with this tumor," said Dr. Alfred Kopf, a New York University skin cancer specialist.

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Martial Law Courts Instituted in Sudan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KHARTOUM, Sudan — President Gaafar Nimeiri announced on Tuesday the immediate formation of nine martial law courts throughout the country to deal with violations of Islamic law and with the state of emergency that took effect Sunday.

The courts would serve as a substitute to normal civilian courts whose functions were suspended under the emergency decree.

The Sudan News Agency quoted Mr. Nimeiri as saying sentences passed by the martial law courts, such as stoning, flogging and amputation, would be carried out immediately without the right of appeal. The only exception will be the death penalty, which Mr. Nimeiri must personally approve.

The formation of the courts, to be headed by a civilian judge assisted by two members of the armed forces, followed the dismissal Monday of a senior civil servant for inefficiency — the first act by the president under the state of emergency.

Mr. Nimeiri, who has survived at least 20 coup attempts since coming to power in a military coup in 1969, declared martial law Sunday to help his army cope with gains of rebel secessionists in the south in the past six months.

Mr. Nimeiri said Sudan's enemies were "active both within Sudan and abroad," trying to topple his government.

He also claimed that corruption within the government had brought the country to near-bankruptcy.

On Monday, Mr. Nimeiri announced a sweeping series of decrees that allows military authorities to search mail, ban public meetings and strikes, search private homes, impose curfews, and detain people without trial on suspicion of violating martial or Islamic law.

Violators of the decrees can be sentenced to as much as 10 years in prison and be fined maximum of 10,000 Sudanese pounds (about \$3,000).

Sudanese rebels have attacked foreign construction projects in the south and kidnapped foreign workers several times in the past year.

Mr. Nimeiri accuses neighboring Libya and Ethiopia of backing the rebellion, which gained more supporters after Mr. Nimeiri reduced southern autonomy by dividing the south into three regions and proclaiming Islamic law throughout the country last year.

5,000 Acres Destroyed In French Forest Fires

United Press International

PARIS — New forest fires broke out Monday in northwestern and southern France, bringing the amount of woodlands destroyed in the past week to more than 5,000 acres (2,000 hectares), police said.

Police in Chateaufort-la-Forêt, about 250 miles (400 kilometers) southwest of Paris, were holding a man suspected of starting a blaze that burned 1,100 acres of forest in the region.

Sudan, the largest country in Africa, is predominantly Moslem in the north and Christian and animist in the south.

It is not known how many of Mr. Nimeiri's political opponents are in jail in Sudan, but it does not appear that he has yet exercised the full powers contained in the emergency decree.

As tension has risen in the past year, Mr. Nimeiri's government has arrested some southern politicians and notable northern Moslem op-

ponents of the Islamic law declarations.

Boma Mawal, a southerner and former information minister, was released recently after almost a year in jail without formal charges.

Sadek el-Mahdy, a former prime minister and influential Moslem religious leader, was arrested last September with some 25 followers after he gave a speech in a mosque saying Islamic law should not be imposed until the Sudanese economy is stable.

(UPI, AP)

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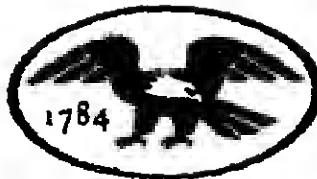
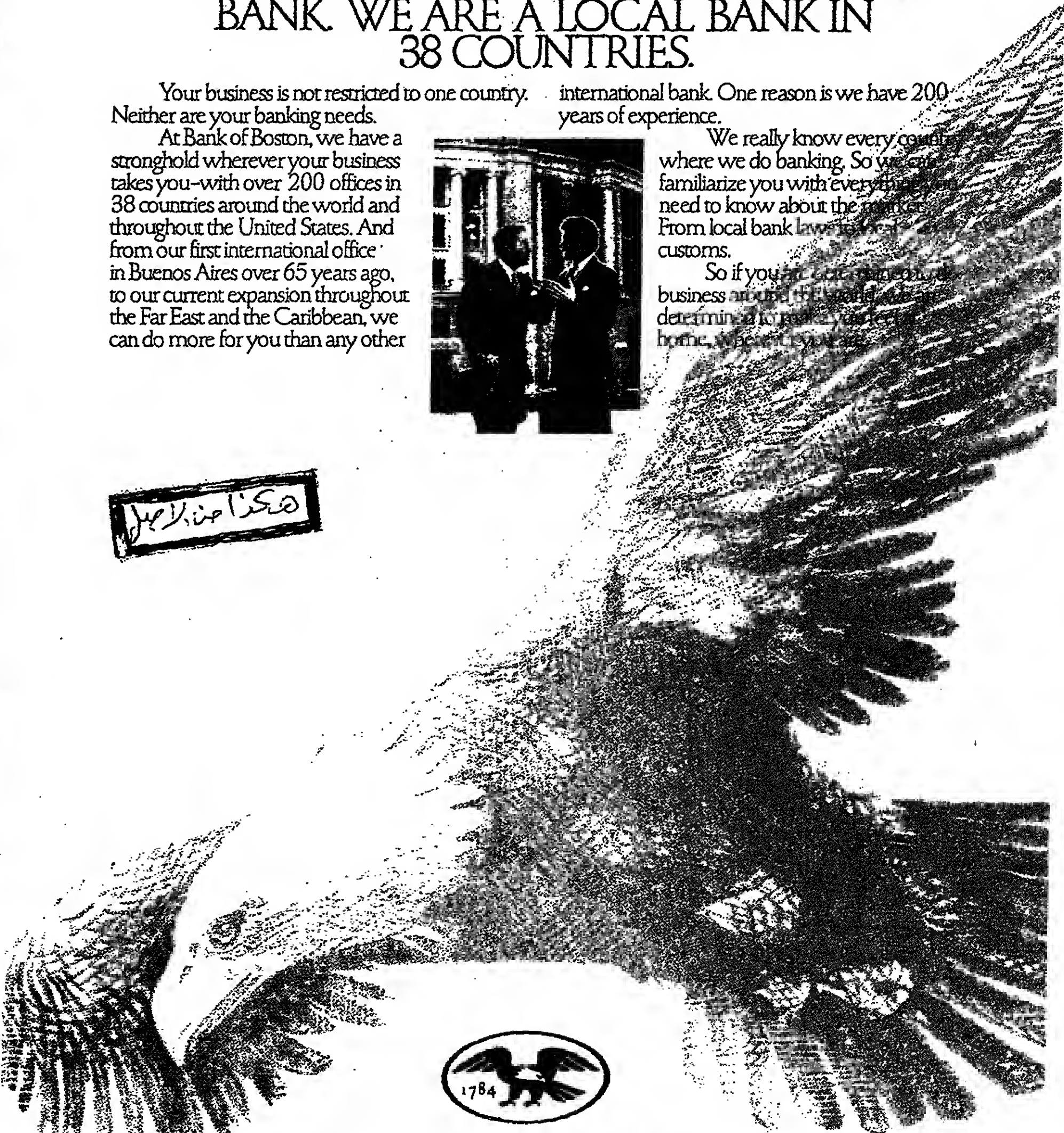
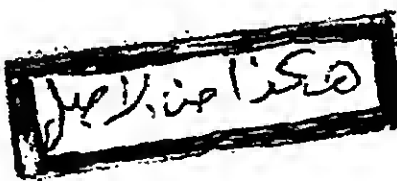
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Caribbean Storm

At least 60 people are dead after the bloody riots since the Dominican Republic's civil war a generation ago. The proximate cause: a sharp increase in food prices decreed by a democratic government seeking an International Monetary Fund loan. The real culprit: a lending system that lacks a storm cellar for conscientious politicians.

What is so here is that the system "worked." The Dominican Republic, with more than \$2 billion in foreign debt, came, as it should, to the IMF for a three-year, \$400-million loan. And the fund, following its standard practice, insisted on austerity to restrict imports and build trade surpluses. The IMF involvement promised a special benefit — reassurance for anxious private banks.

President Salvador Jorge Blanco had reasonable basis for asking to be tied over. World sugar prices are likely to rebound from their present low of 7 cents a pound. The United States promises new access to its markets through the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

But economic and political cycles seldom coincide. While Mr. Jorge Blanco buckled down to wait for better times, two of every five workers lacked jobs. Real wages had been cut by nearly half during two years of recession. About 85 percent of export income goes to pay for oil or service the foreign debt. There is not much left for economic development.

Three weeks ago the president flew to Washington for help. President Reagan said that Mr. Jorge Blanco's country "shines like a beacon for freedom-loving people everywhere."

After 36 years of dictatorship and civil war ending in 1966, the Dominican Republic appeared stable, a model Caribbean democracy. The visitor got praise, but no increase in the present level of aid, about \$100 million.

Returning empty-handed, he chose the eve of Holy Week to announce the bad news. As the IMF recommended, the peso was devalued to restrain imports. This meant that a pound of beans jumped from 30 to 65 cents; cooking oil soared from \$9.75 a gallon to \$25. Disgruntled merchants proclaimed a one-day strike, and the government's enemies took up the protest.

Perhaps Mr. Jorge Blanco's timing was wrong. Perhaps he bore false expectations to Washington. How easy to second-guess, and how unfair. Three months ago he warned that accepting the IMF's harsh conditions "could undoubtedly provoke social tensions so strong that it could alter the peace."

That warning applies also to other nations trapped on the debtors' treadmill. But it is no answer to blame the IMF for doing its job. Better ways need to be found to reward a society for accepting austerity, to match the punishments for squandering.

The Dominican Republic, meanwhile, is left with the least desirable outcome: It risks further turmoil whether or not it yields to demands for cheaper food. A world monetary policy that produces this choice nourishes neither capitalism nor democracy.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Bad Anti-Terrorism

Does the United States really need new legislation to combat terrorism? The answer is no, but that does not stop the administration. President Reagan, reacting to violent events in other countries, has sent legislation to Congress that is broad in scope, vague in definition and threatening to political expression. It creates a new crime (aiding terrorism) without telling us two important things about that crime: who terrorists are or what specific acts in support of terrorism would be criminal.

Of course America wants to protect itself against violent acts committed for political or any other purposes. That is why there are already laws against murder, kidnapping, airplane hijacking, bombing, arson, mailbombing, armed robbery, conspiracy and a host of other crimes that make up the general law known as terrorism. In some cases, individuals can be prosecuted for crimes committed abroad. What is the need for an additional catchall statute to prohibit aid to terrorists?

And who can be characterized as a terrorist? The proposed bill would give the secretary of state the sole power to name any foreign government, faction or international group, and his designation could not be challenged by any defendant or reviewed in any court. He might name the Libyan government, the IRA and the PLO, for a start. He could just as easily designate SWAPO, the Mafia, one faction or another in El Salvador or Nicaragua and a few

cliques of Bulgarians and Armenians. Should one man be given the right — not even subject to challenge — to compile such a list and make it a crime to aid these groups? Is there any room here for acknowledging that one man's "terrorist" is another's "freedom fighter"?

And what kind of support would be punishable by a \$100,000 fine or 10 years in prison? Helping to build bombs, plot a kidnapping or ship arms is already a crime, remember, so the proposed legislation must be directed at something else. Specific acts are mentioned — training or participating in military activities with "terrorists" — and there is an exemption for providing medical aid. But what else might be covered by the broad prohibition against "providing support services"? Shipping food? Selling computers? Supplying books? Are we to prohibit humanitarian assistance in Central America, for example, because it might go to the families of guerrillas — or the families of the army — depending on which side the secretary of state tells us is right?

Terrorist acts in the United States can be fought with the laws already in place. Statutes governing arms sales, exports and conspiracies are in place dealing with activity in support of violent groups abroad. To pass another law delegating broad powers to a single individual and vaguely defining criminal conduct is to fight terrorism with hysteria.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

After Reagan's Visit to China

The most important [result], as both sides noted repeatedly, was the direct contact and dialogue between leaders of the two countries. Reagan explained the U.S. position on nuclear disarmament, while the Chinese leaders called on both the United States and the Soviet Union to resume their negotiations and reach agreement as soon as possible on taking the lead in halving their present nuclear arsenals.

Reagan stated repeatedly that he hoped to see the establishment of an enduring partnership of mutual trust between the United States and China. This fine sentiment was naturally welcomed by the Chinese side. But Chinese leaders made it clear time and again that the major barrier to further growth of Sino-U.S. relations remained the Taiwan question.

—Xinhua News Agency (Beijing).

[Mr. Reagan's] results, combined with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, contribute to peace and stability in Asia by making tripartite relations between Japan, the United States and China closer. The success of Mr. Reagan's visit to China is also welcome to Japan.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

It may sound illogical for President Reagan, who described communism in Russia as "the empire of evil," to accept the Communist system in China. But these contradictions are not noticed in American society.

A United States that has overthrown a legitimate government in Grenada and is trying to assist Nicaraguan traitors to oppose their own government and bring it down may not

look quite convincing when it talks of preventive steps to stop expansionism. But China under the present leadership is a realistic nation. It will go along with the bumbag as long as it suits Chinese national interests. China is not interested in image. Its exclusive purpose is to advance national interests. From this point, U.S.-Chinese relations will improve even if the basis of it is blatant cynicism.

—The Hindustan Times (New Delhi).

While President Reagan was politically unwise in speaking hard words about the Soviet Union while in China, that mistake was less important than the thinking which lies behind the speech and indeed the trip itself. The same orthodox diplomats who would smile patronizingly at the president's error believe more strongly than does the White House in the value of accommodation with Beijing.

We overdo very grossly the idea that because mainland China has fallen out with the Soviet Union she is practically an ally of the West. She is nothing of the kind. China is a remote, self-preoccupied country which has very recently emerged from a state of religious fervor dressed up as politics which was hardly more pleasant than the present mood in Libya.

The second error which sophisticated on-lookers make is to treat China as if she were a major power. China is the great factory of the 20th century — huge, highly publicized, engaged in shadow conflict with the Soviet Union or the West as circumstances or convenience requires, but not actually all that important. The biggest gulls are businessmen who believe that this Third World country will large is going to buy heavily from them.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR MAY 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A Peaceful May Day in Paris
PARIS — It was a decidedly dispirited May Day. People bought bunches of lily of the valley for their buttonholes, probably because they could not escape the vendors, who seemed to have truck-loads of the delicate little white flower in every street of Paris. There was indeed little else to remind one that it was the First of May. A Herald correspondent who visited likely quarters of the city to see the usual rows and demonstrations wandered far and long, but saw none. There were from time to time patrols of Cuirsassiers or other mounted troops, trotting quietly along the boulevards and streets in various quarters. Shops were open as usual, and the cafes perhaps did a little more than their habitual business.

1934: Hitler 'the Greatest Worker'
BERLIN — The greatest spectacle in modern German history was organized to celebrate the Nazi May Day on the Tempelhof flying field, where over 2,000,000 persons gathered to hear Adolf Hitler speak on the position of German labor under the National-Socialist regime. Hitler was accompanied by members of the cabinet, and was introduced by Joseph Goebbels, propaganda minister and organizer of this unprecedented gathering, as "the greatest worker of the nation." In his speech Hitler stressed that the chief mission of the National-Socialist regime was to fight unemployment, "the result of the follies of the peace treaties," and to make manual labor obligatory "in order to break the pride of intellectuals."

If No Invasion of Central America, What?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The painful and, in official quarters, unsuspected inadequacy of the Reagan administration's Central American policy is etched in the remarkable joint statement of April 10 by Secretary of State George Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, CIA Director William Casey and National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane. The four worthies threw their weight behind a declaration that the United States is not planning to invade Central America, now or after the November election.

Given the pervasive suspicion that such a plan is exactly what President Reagan has in mind, this latest affirmation of nonintervention would seem to be extremely important, the very pledge that Mr. Reagan's critics have been demanding.

Many of them, however, still suspect that the administration was merely trying to put out that particular day's fire. They further suggest that the four officials were playing with words: The United States, these critics say, may not be "planning" an invasion, but may be preparing to have one thrust upon it and may even be doing its provocative bit to bring one on. Hence the bases and maneuvers (scheduled until 1989) in Honduras, the inching toward combat in El Salvador, the barely offshore role in Nicaragua.

If a full-fledged invasion is in the works, then Mr. Shultz, Mr. Weinberger, Mr. Casey and Mr. McFarlane — and their chief — are being cynical and will deserve condemnation.

But this is an unkind and surely a premature verdict. I think the four officials mean their vow of restraint. As eager as they may be to intimidate the Sandinistas and the Salvadoran guerrillas, they realize that a U.S. invasion would inflict heavy military costs, pit the United States against damage American standing in the hemisphere and elsewhere. It would also burden Mr. Reagan's re-election prospects, the success of the Grenada invasion notwithstanding. So they have

spoken out against invasion, in a newly vigorous style, on the theory that a Congress thus relieved is more likely to vote the aid needed to allow friendly Latins to fight their own battles.

This is the explanation one hears from administration officials, who note that President Reagan has said repeatedly that although he plans no invasion, a president should "never say never." Mr. Reagan wants to calm Congress but to give some pause to the Marxists at the same time.

The new statement, however, merely underlines his dilemma. Partly because of its own rigidities and partly because of those of its adversaries, the Reagan administration has been conducting a policy based chiefly on applying force. To the extent that it now removes the threat of invasion, it torpedoes that policy.

Removing the threat makes sense if an negotiating passage is opened — something the administration has not yet done. Otherwise it risks encouraging foes to believe that they have just seen the United States blink in a big way, and that if they hold on, the United States may eventually blink its way out of Central America.

I find it almost impossible to imagine that a conservative like Mr. Reagan is prepared to ignore the principal thrust of U.S. postwar policy and see parts of Central America "lost" to armed, Marxist-led, Soviet-linked revolutionaries. Jesse Jackson and Gary Hart talk as if they could live with that outcome. The prospect agitates Walter Mondale, who is unsure what could be done at this late date to prevent it. But for Mr. Reagan the prospect is unthinkable, right?

How then does he intend to prevent a slide in that direction: as long as he rules out a U.S. intervention on the one hand and fails to move toward a negotiated solution on the other? The narrow alternative he reserves for himself is to keep pursuing the policies that have brought him to his present, deepening discontent. One result of those policies is the current crisis of aid.

Here lies the trouble Mr. Reagan has courted by having the Pentagon and the CIA run his policy. The danger is not that these agencies mean to sneak the United States into a war, or even that they will lose control. The danger is that Mr. Casey and Mr. Weinberger — even Mr. Weinberger, with his aversion to Third World military involvements — may leave Mr. Reagan no other way of averting El Salvador's loss.

Mr. Reagan's intent is to be strong. His grasp of his dilemma is weak. Central America is torn and he is tearing further, not mending.

The Washington Post

Terrorism Has Come To Stay

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS — "Terrorism is the newest form of war." So says the man I will call Mr. X, who heads anti-terrorist operations in France and who does not wish to be identified.

While Mr. X has no doubts about the importance of terrorism as a political phenomenon, he entertains no illusions about the ease of combating it. On the contrary, a cool analysis suggests that the disease will have to be lived with for a long time.

Two kinds of terrorism, according to Mr. X, operate together in the modern world. First there are local minorities — often submerged nationalities — which engage in local terrorist activities against state authorities or well-known private institutions for the purpose of attracting sympathy and attention.

The Puerto Rican liberation movement constitutes such a group in the United States. The Corsicans play a similar role in France; Kurds in Iraq and Turkey; the Irish Republican Army in the British Isles; some Quebeckers in Canada; the Sikhs in India; Moslems in the Philippines.

These minority groups, together with left-wing revolutionary movements in Italy, Japan and West Germany, provide a kind of sympathetic audience for another species of terrorism — the truly dangerous kind, which is international.

International terrorism has as its main native habitat three revolutionary countries which work together to spread and promote the active use of



terrorism for state goals. Iran heads the list, and Syria and Libya are close allies. The three states sponsor training for groups of terrorists and for individual terrorists.

The Soviet Union and its friends in Eastern Europe, Cuba and Africa play a consenting role. They know about the terrorists and do nothing to stop them. Some clearly abet.

Mr. X has no hard evidence of a Communist role in the attempted assassination of the pope. However, he does not doubt that international communism was active in fomenting terror in Turkey during the late 1970s, with an eye toward actually disrupting the Turkish state.

While Iranian and Libyan natives are often used by the regimes of Teh-

ran and Tripoli, their intelligence services are also adept at identifying groups with established political grievances and giving them weapons, money and training. Thus the Palestinians, who have been so active in terrorism against Israel and its friends, seem to be mainly sponsored by the three revolutionary powers.

The Armenian terrorism against Turkey, on the other hand, seems to be largely a Communist invention.

In theory, a good way to block terrorism would be to keep close tabs on the movements that furnish so many of the raw recruits. But Mr. X believes that the true activists rarely come from the official protest groups. He believes that when pressure is applied to such groups as the PLO,

they break into smaller factions. It is the smaller and lesser-known factions that supply the terrorists.

Thus, dramatic actions arise when major groups with grievances sustain defeats. The PLO, having lost heavily in Lebanon, now has small groups that have turned truly desperate.

In theory, also, capture and punishment of well-known terrorists would act as a deterrent. But Mr. X believes that the leaders are mercenaries, well trained and very unlikely to make careless mistakes.

As for the celebrated cases, he has some doubts. He thinks that Carlos, the Venezuelan revolutionary who once kidnapped a dozen oil ministers, is actually several people. Similarly with Abu Nidal, the former PLO official who has worked for the Iraqis and for the Syrians.

Mr. X regards stopping the movement of terrorists across borders as practically impossible. Even the United States, which has only two land borders, has trouble policing them. France, with half a dozen land borders, has a harder task.

The policing of frontiers is further complicated by the complacency of various Third World countries. A terrorist trained in Syria will apparently have no trouble getting a passport from countries in Africa, Latin America or Asia. In some places, such as Beirut, forgetting these documents are readily available.

Strong representations against countries such as Iran, Syria and Libya might make a difference. However, because they have oil and because they are capable of such destructive actions, no country seems eager to take on Ayatollah Khomeini or Colonel Qaddafi. The Syrians, as the connecting link between the two, and with support from Saudi Arabia, enjoy relative immunity, too.

Thus, much of the talk in Washington about strong new measures to combat terrorism seems to be hot air. Until the world as a whole is prepared to strike at such seats of terror as Tehran, Tripoli and Damascus, the best available defense will probably be wariness in official places and at public functions.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Law-Abiding, Within and Without?

By Leonard B. Boudin

NEW YORK — Recently I urged a court of appeals to declare unconstitutional the "loyalty" screenings of Americans working for the World Health Organization. The screenings, ordered by President Truman in 1953, consist of an extensive questionnaire about applicants' political history and friends and a possible interview in the field study by the FBI. A circuit judge, listening to the argument, leaned back and said reflectively: "I have a sense of déjà vu."

His remark has other applications in today's legal-political scene. The Truman executive order reminded me of those Cold War days of America's domestic loyalty-security program when thousands of good citizens were hounded from government employment by loyalty boards, congressional committees or illegal grand jury reports, not to mention unfounded perjury prosecutions of people such as Owen Lattimore, the eminent Far Eastern scholar. Only a few writers, like L.F. Stone, Henry Steele Commager and the late Alan Barth, and only a few judges, like Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas, raised their voices in eloquent opposition.

I thought, too, of those Americans who were driven out of United Nations employment by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and other congressional panels. All this despite decisions in the citizens' favor by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the International Court of Justice.

Then I read of the CIA's mining of Nicaraguan harbors, which injured that nation and the shipping of neutral nations in violation of the law of the sea. I thought of the destruction the United States had caused in Vietnam and how the CIA in 1954 overthrew the democratically elected Guatemalan government and tried in 1961 to invade Cuba.

I almost forgot the short period of rapprochement among the Carter administration, Cuba and Central America. The memory was barred by words of Lawrence Pezzullo, former U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua: "It's going to be our ideological blinders that may cause us to make mistakes. This is a new administration, there are going to be trade-offs and you've got to feed your right

wing somewhere. Maybe you'll just let them eat up Latin America."

Senator Frank Church's untimely death recalled the exposure by his Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities of illegal intelligence operations by the CIA. How, two decades later, could we permit the CIA to engage in illegal warfare on a country against which the United States cannot constitutionally or in good conscience declare war? More baffling is the acquiescence of the U.S. public in the current repetition of past misbehavior.

In the Nuremberg trials and judgments, the United States, under Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, took the lead in condemning aggressive war. Can we reconcile this great contribution with the mining of Nicaraguan waters, the anti-Nicaragua military bases in Honduras and the attempts more generally to destroy countries of which Washington disapproves?

The other night I saw "The Good Fight," a movie about the Spanish Civil War. Much of the audience, like me in their seventies, was in tears remembering the U.S. non-intervention embargo that let Hitler and Mussolini destroy the lawfully elected government of Spain.

Compare that with the recent attempt to withdraw from World Court jurisdiction to avoid a judicial decision in a suit by Nicaragua. How is this reconciled with Mr. Reagan's statement on "Law Day 1984" that "without law there can be no freedom, only chaos and disorder"? Or with these words against Iran in the World Court hostage case — "This court can best uphold the rule of law in the international community by emphasizing that serious breaches of international law are not without consequences?"

America remains the world's greatest democracy despite the Reagan administration's conduct. Its constitution is unequaled in theory or practice, regardless of changes in the Supreme Court's composition. It is a pity that the other two branches have such poor memories.

The writer, a constitutional lawyer who often appears before the U.S. Supreme Court, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Watching Democracy In Process

By T.R. Reid

WASHINGTON — More people every day are tuning in America's most unusual broadcast

ing venture, the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network, or C-SPAN. There were all sorts of dire predictions five years ago when the House of Representatives first authorized C-SPAN to televise its sessions. It development, nobody predicted been the emergence of a devout national cult of Congress-watchers.

Regular gavel-to-gavel coverage has spawned a nation of "C-SPAN junkies" — ordinary Americans who spend hours every day watching the congressmen at work, either live or late-night taped replay.

Watching Congress, these viewers say, educates and disorients. Most all, it captivates.

"It's the most fascinating thing that's ever been on TV," says Jack Rosenfeld, a housewife in Southfield, Michigan, who found C-SPAN "accidental" one day "when we were just dipping the old dial, you know and all of a sudden there was T O'Neill with his gavel."

Since then Congress has replaced the soaps and sitcoms in her hour hold. Mrs. Rosenfeld says, "We just keep it on all day. The guys [in Congress] have just become like members of the family. Even that guy who dears don't fit right."

She cannot recall the name of the dearest, but no matter. "I like him anyway," she says.

"It's about half a generation ago of everything else in the media," says Marty Stigendhaler, of Weatherfield, Connecticut, who moved a computer business to his home part to be able to watch the House while he worked. "It shows you what technology can do for democracy. It causes it brings you in direct communication with the government."

Among the 17 million homes with for this technology is the big white one at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. President Reagan evidently spent part of some days watching Congress on C-SPAN. "He's an avid viewer," says Representative Robert S. Walcott, a Pennsylvania Republican and an avid defender of Mr. Reagan's policies in Congress. "A lot of times he said to me, 'Boh, I saw your speech on Channel 10.'"

Viewer Reagan has quipped up few times with other C-SPAN fans telephone the studio during the network's regular call-in shows, while listeners can have live exchanges with a guest speaker. With a mixture of pride and chagrin, the network managers recall a day last year when the president could not get through because too many other callers were lined up ahead of him.

While daily House coverage remains C-SPAN's main course, the network offers a number of appetizing side dishes that draw equally rapturous reviews from the audience. C-SPAN's total budget for electric coverage this year is less than C-News will pay a single anchor man yet it has produced the most compelling and original hour of public television so far this year.

On caucus night in Iowa, C-SPAN went to a Des Moines caucus, panned small microphones on participants and broadcast live democracy work — no reporter, no back-to-the-daughter-in-law, just real America: helping to elect their government.

It was fascinating. It was inspiring. If it had been broadcast in Russia, it might have sparked a revolution. That one show conveyed the actuality of politics, and the wonder of government by the people, better than any anchor or analyst could ever hope to.

The principle C-SPAN follows that night — "let the story tell itself" — is at the core of all its coverage and it is this that sets the network apart from the rest of television news.

The contractual networks just frantically from news items to mention in fear that viewers will tune out by the millions if things slow down. That one show conveyed the actuality of politics, and the wonder of government by the people, better than any anchor or analyst could ever hope to.

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INDONESIAN SLAIN — Rebels in the Indonesian-controlled territory of Irian Jaya stand around the body of one of two unidentified Indonesians who were killed with arrows in late March after having been captured at a border post. The rebels have reportedly engaged Indonesian forces in heavy fighting for control of the former Dutch colony. The photo was recently smuggled from Irian Jaya into Papua New Guinea.

Sri Lanka's Relationship With India Troubled by Question of Tamil Rebels

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Relations between India and Sri Lanka have turned increasingly sour because of what the Colombo government sees as Indian involvement in Sri Lanka's domestic strife.

The most serious evidence of such involvement, from Sri Lanka's point of view, was a report in India today, one of India's more aggressive investigative journals, that guerrilla insurgents from Sri Lanka were being trained in camps in southern India. The Indian government has denied the report.

Ethnic Tamils in Sri Lanka, who constitute 18 percent of the population, have mounted a guerrilla campaign for a separate Tamil state, and Tamils in India have put pressure on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to support the Tamil cause.

Facing elections this year, Mrs. Gandhi badly needs support from the state of Tamil Nadu. Government officials and Western diplomats say she might be tempted to

intervene in Sri Lanka if there were a recurrence of rioting such as that in July 1983, when about 600 people, mostly Tamils, were killed in ethnic violence.

According to a Western diplomat, Indian airborne units moved to Madras, capital of Tamil Nadu, during those riots.

On the other hand, India has been constructively involved in the Sri Lanka crisis, serving as a mediator to set up talks on accommodating the Tamils' demands for greater political autonomy. The talks are to resume May 9 at India's urging, but they are generally given only slim chances for success.

The overall worsening in relations prompted Lalith Athulathumudali, Sri Lanka's minister of national security and in charge of coping with the Tamil rebels, to accept an invitation to visit New Delhi. Mr. Athulathumudali told Parliament afterward that Mrs. Gandhi and other officials "reiterated their commitment to respect our unity, integrity and sovereignty."

He said also that he had "placed on record in India our views on the existence of terrorist training camps in south India" and that he had proposed joint inspection of areas where the camps are said to be operating.

According to India Today, underground and Indian intelligence sources estimate that nearly 2,000 armed Tamil insurgents are ready for action after training in India and that 2,000 to 3,000 more are trained and awaiting arms.

The report said arms were to be provided by such foreign guerrilla groups as the Palestine Liberation Organization, which was said to have trained a handful of Tamils.

The article said that the insurgents' arms included Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles, that there were dozens of training camps in Tamil Nadu and that Indian Tamils recruited from service in the Indian Army had been hired by the Sri Lankan insurgents to provide training.

Western diplomats said that while some details of the report were open to dispute, it was basically accurate.

Violence erupted in Sri Lanka again last month in the northern city of Jaffna, where Tamils are in the majority, and 50 people died, according to government estimates. Unofficial reports say 200 died.

In New Delhi, there is skepticism that Mrs. Gandhi, head of the group of nations espousing non-alignment and non-interference in others' affairs, would intervene militarily in Sri Lanka.

Tamil Leader Killed

The leader of one of the key Tamil secessionist groups in Sri Lanka was killed by the police as he tried to escape from custody, Mr. Athulathumudali said in Colombo, The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Athulathumudali said Monday that fingerprints taken from the body last week in the eastern district of Batticaloa confirmed they belonged to Rajadurai Jayachandran. Mr. Jayachandran, 29, was the principal lieutenant of Uma Maheswaran, leader of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, in Madras.

Mr. Athulathumudali called the killing "a major breakthrough in the fight against terrorism" and appealed to other "terrorists" to give up their mad campaign.

He said that the police had information that Mr. Jayachandran, who they said was responsible for the deaths of many police informants, had been sent to Sri Lanka to recruit for the Tamil group.

Reagan's Trip: No Breakthroughs, But a Validation of Ties With China

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — President Ronald Reagan's six-day trip to China produced no diplomatic breakthroughs and no visible shifts in either side's well-established foreign policy positions. But, authorities on both sides agreed, it was important primarily for bringing together the leader of American conservatism and Beijing's Communist leadership.

In the words of Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the president's meetings with China's leaders legitimized and thus reinforced the process of developing ties between the countries, particularly in the economic field.

For China, a senior Chinese journalist said privately, the presence in Beijing of a president with a record of opposition to Chinese Communism who now extols the virtues of Chinese-American friendship and cooperation was the major gain from the week's activities.

As Deng Xiaoping, the paramount Chinese leader, put it: "The most important progress is that I met the president for the first time."

If Mr. Reagan's deep involvement in the American diplomatic campaign with China ends Beijing's doubts about the depth of the U.S. commitment to a strong relationship with China, as administration officials believe it should, then the Chinese leaders should be emboldened to push ahead further and faster with their plans to tap American technology and capital, thus drawing China closer to the West.

In terms of American domestic politics, the China visit has given the president the chance to fly home with the immediate political dividend of having attracted what might be termed the largest crowds of his re-election campaign, several hundred thousand people in Shanghai on Monday.

One of his primary political objectives was to demonstrate that in spite of the deadlock with the Soviet Union on major issues, he could deal effectively with the other major Communist power and reach its people as well as negotiate with its leadership.

But the long-term diplomatic gains of his China venture, though more promising now than even a

NEWS ANALYSIS

few weeks ago, are still uncertain because of the independence of the Chinese.

The Americans have learned not to talk openly about strategic partnership or military cooperation with China against the Kremlin, because Beijing does not want that. But the objective sketched out by one high-ranking official this week is to leave Moscow faced with two fronts, the Atlantic alliance on the west and a "strong community of nations" including China, on the east.

Rather ambitiously, President Reagan asserted, in language that made his hosts publicly nervous, that the two sides have common political concerns "that align us" and that China's economic policies "have opened the way to a new convergence of Chinese and American interests." Mr. Shultz, for his part, contended that the latest round of talks had helped improve the quality of Washington's relations with Beijing.

Nevertheless, the Chinese leaders balked at Mr. Reagan's efforts to draw them into a common posture against the Soviet Union, criticized his policies in Central America and Western Europe, and were at loggerheads with him over the touchy issue of Taiwan.

Even though the U.S. delegation left China on Tuesday feeling "very good" about the way the president's visit went, several officials have already predicted that the Chinese would "tweak us" or "put

some distance between them and us" with policy criticisms within the next few days before the scheduled arrival in Beijing in mid-May of a high-level Soviet delegation.

The president's advisers contend that the Chinese have learned that Mr. Reagan cannot be budged on the question of further concessions on Taiwan. But Mr. Deng and other ranking Chinese leaders have warned repeatedly that Taiwan is the primary obstacle limiting the improvement of Chinese-American relations.

The Chinese made the point that they want to take an independent task toward the Kremlin by twice censoring televised remarks by Mr. Reagan critical of the Soviet Union. But administration officials, saying that the Chinese feel no match for 50 Soviet divisions on their border without tacit U.S. protection, assert that in private there is less difference on policy toward the Kremlin.

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Little Fighting Reported In Drive in Afghanistan

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Soviet ground forces have pushed more than half-way north through the Panjshir valley in Afghanistan. They have been unable, however, to engage Afghan anti-Communist guerrillas in battle despite the most aggressive spring offensive yet, according to Western diplomatic reports from Kabul that reached here Tuesday.

Reports from two diplomatic missions in Kabul said the Afghan guerrillas had withdrawn into side valleys and mountain hideouts, leaving a force of up to 15,000 Soviet troops and 2,000 Afghan troops. They are supported by 400 to 600 tanks and armored vehicles, largely unopposed except for hit-and-run attacks.

The Soviet and Kabul government forces, according to the diplomatic sources, reached the town of Ruka, about halfway up the 70-mile (113-kilometer) corridor northeast of Kabul, and were advancing toward the town of Bazarak. The Panjshir is the main supply link between Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union.

The diplomatic missions received unconfirmed reports that the Soviet force had reached Angman pass, at the northern end of the valley, but had not attempted to enter the side valleys into which the rebels have retreated.

Diplomatic sources described as false the assertions by the Soviet-

supported regime of Babrak Karmal that the Panjshir guerrillas leader, Ahmed Shah Massoud, had been killed or captured. The sources said that Mr. Massoud, who had rejected Soviet moves to renew a 15-month truce in the valley, left Panjshir about April 18, three days before the Soviet offensive began, and was hiding in the vicinity.

The guerrillas' strategy, the diplomatic sources said, appears to be to remain sheltered in the mountains and peripheral valleys and engage the Soviet and loyalist Afghan troops only on the fringes of the Panjshir, and at night.

The diplomatic reports contrasted sharply with assertions by state-controlled news organizations in Afghanistan that Soviet and Afghan forces were engaged in "mopping-up operations" in the Panjshir and that the valley had been secured.

Because of the inaccessibility of the region, it has been difficult to obtain accurate information about the Soviet ground thrust, diplomatic sources conceded, while also questioning the accuracy of assertions by the rebels that thousands of Soviet troops have been killed in the latest battles.

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INSIGHTS

Although Qadhafi Is Still 'The Leader,' Problems May Be Closing In

By Bob Woodward

Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi is still publicly hailed as "The Leader" of this North African revolutionary state, but there are signs that his regime faces potentially serious trouble.

According to several Libyan officials who have personal contact with Colonel Qadhafi, he is often under the influence of sleeping pills, constantly fearful for his life, at times a near hermit and unpredictable to his subordinates and allies. Because of this, the officials say, Colonel Qadhafi appears to have lost the once fervent support of some of his courtiers.

During my weekend visit here, several Western-educated officials said that they had become increasingly frustrated by the internal and foreign chaos their leader has stirred. Some refer to him jeeringly as "God."

"The country is in turmoil," an official said. "We expect something."

By no account is Colonel Qadhafi, who has ruled Libya for nearly 15 years, losing all his political instincts. There are times when he appears in public, gives speeches and shows himself in and out of his car. But these periods are said to be interspersed with longer times of withdrawal and public utterings that two Libyan authorities separately described with the same word: "Gibberish."

Officials said Colonel Qadhafi had always left aides and visitors waiting for hours or days for meetings with him, but some Libyan officials say it has become much worse in recent months. He has trouble sleeping, they said, and wanders around day and night making morbid remarks. They said he was not in good health and either was incapable of making some major decisions or unable to communicate his thoughts. There is an irregularity in his daily schedule that is transmitted through the entire government and country.

U.S. sources say classified Central Intelligence Agency reports circulating in the U.S. government confirm this evaluation, including evidence that Colonel Qadhafi takes an excessive amount of sleeping pills. A U.S. official said that Colonel Qadhafi was "burning the candle at both ends."

"High anxiety, high energy," he said. DURING the recent crisis at Libya's embassy in London, which led to the British decision to break diplomatic relations with Libya, it was apparent from here that government authority was almost hopelessly spread among Colonel Qadhafi, the Foreign Ministry and the so-called people's committees that theoretically rule the country. The result was bungled negotiations that many here had hoped to resolve without a break in diplomatic relations.

If a dictatorship controls either by co-opting or crushing, Colonel Qadhafi has been crushing more than co-opting, stepping up a campaign of internal terror and repression. This may be in response to an attack on one of his most trusted aides, a shadowy but key figure in the Libyan government named Said Qadaf Dam.

According to U.S. intelligence, Mr. Dam, a military officer and relative of Colonel Qadhafi, is the second most powerful man in Libya and has been responsible for arranging a series of attacks abroad. The targets have reportedly included Libyan dissidents and unfriendly governments.

In March, it was learned here, a car bomb injured Mr. Dam. Officials said he may lose his legs.

Foreign Minister Ali Abdel-Salem al-Turekhi said Mr. Dam had been hurt in an automobile accident, but he brushed off questions about the incident. Another official in Libya confirmed that it was an attack and said the bombing had substantially increased Colonel Qadhafi's fear that the CIA or Libyan dissidents were going to kill him.

Libyan officials also confirmed that a government ammunition dump had recently been blown up by a dissident group based in Rome, reportedly called The Volcano.

A Libyan dissident, Omar Abdullah Muhayshi, a longtime Qadhafi intimate who left the country in 1975 after a dispute with the ruler, recently returned and, according to a source, was kidnapped by Colonel Qadhafi's agents.

In 1983, a former CIA agent, Edwin P. Wilson, who had been imprisoned for selling explosives to Libya, was acquitted by a U.S. District Court jury in Washington of charges of plotting the assassination of Mr. Muhayshi.

All this attention on real or imagined enemies has disillusioned many officials here, as have Colonel Qadhafi's various military adventures in Chad and Sudan. His designs to forge a greater Arab revolutionary state, uniting Libya with Tunisia, Algeria, Syria, Egypt or Sudan, have, in the words of a Libyan official, "cost billions and got us nowhere."

The internal repression has left a deep mark. The public hangings of two students for treason at Tripoli University on April 16 contributed to the anti-Qadhafi demonstration at Libya's embassy in London the next day. It was at that demonstration that a British policewoman was

killed by shots fired from the building and 11 persons were wounded. Five days later Britain broke diplomatic relations.

Some officials at the Libyan Foreign Ministry and elsewhere interviewed voiced disbelief and shock that the students would actually carry out the severest of sentences on their peers. Thousands of students — estimates range from 3,000 to 18,000 — demonstrated in support of the planned executions.

According to officials and witnesses, gallows were constructed, one east to a 10-by-20-foot (3-by-6-meter) portrait of Colonel Qadhafi at the entrance to the university, and the two students in their 20s were brought out before thousands in the student body and publicly hanged in a revolutionary spectacle. Some students vomited and ran off shrieking, witnesses said in interviews.

The hangings were reported to the anti-Qadhafi movement in Europe, and Libyan Foreign Ministry officials acknowledge that the reports contributed to the anti-Qadhafi demonstration the next day at the London.

The hangings and the apparent controversy they created on and off campus caused the Libyan Foreign Ministry to ask the British to prevent the demonstration. Britain let the demonstration take place, however, and the shooting followed.

"Who would have imagined this?" said a Libyan Foreign Ministry official. The distress is over not just the shooting and the diplomatic problems, but also over the fact that the linkage between them and the public hangings will inevitably turn attention to what is happening in Libya.

IN an example of the continuing revolution, Tripoli University was recently renamed the University of the Opening, or University of September 1, a reference to Sept. 1, 1969, when Colonel Qadhafi started his revolution and took power.

Of the demonstration at the university before the executions, an official said: "From the size of the demonstration you would think the students wanted to hang the traitors. Well, I would say 98 percent opposed and 2 percent favored" the executions.

To a recent visit to the sprawling campus of 27,000 students, questions about the executions drew icy stares and a few reluctant confirmations.

One was from a fourth-year engineering student who sat on a stone bench in the Agriculture Square, where one of the hangings occurred. "I did not like it, and we are all still talking about it," the engineering student said.

At the Student Revolutionary Committee office, a spokesman confirmed the hangings. Speaking through two faculty members, who acted as translators, a student said, "The people have the right to try anyone at any time when they feel someone is out of order, against the revolution."

He continued: "It is very democratic, not hidden. Anyone who comes under suspicion will be tried" in public.

Two faculty members refused to go beyond what any individual student from the committee would say. Questions that went unanswered included: How many are on the student committee? How were the two students tried? By whom were the students tried? Precisely what reason did the executed students commit?

AMONG officials in government buildings, the revolutionary fervor is absent. Confirming the public hangings in an interview Friday, Foreign Minister Turekhi said only, "Sometimes you need it." He politely waved off other questions on the hangings and the connection with the London demonstration, which had been confirmed by two other officials who asked not to be named.

At the Education Ministry, Abdul Hafiz Zallitali, chairman of the People's Committee on Education, reluctantly confirmed the hangings, saying that the two condemned students had been publicly tried by the student committee two or three years ago, perhaps four. He and others gave no explanations for the delay in carrying out the sentences.

In April 1976, Colonel Qadhafi launched the student revolutionary movement. Last April, students convicted of treason were executed at Benghazi University, the site of student riots in January 1976 in which at least 10 persons were killed by government forces. Mr. Zallitali said last week's executions at Tripoli University were the first there.

He said the two students were involved in a "secret anti-revolutionary organization." He added: "It could be communist, extreme Moslem fundamentalist or others because we have so many of them."

Another official said the two had done so and something directly aimed at Colonel Qadhafi, but this could not be confirmed.

"The hangings were not secret," said an official. They were "witnessed by thousands, known by thousands, talked about by perhaps all — but in a whisper, because of how we feel."

Those feelings, according to two dozen interviews here, apparently range from pride to despair and include much uncertainty. "You do not understand our system," said

another official. "One fanatic and anyone can be gone, if he starts the people's will working."

This official suggested that the Libyan warning and request that the British prevent the London demonstration came from a fear here that a lone actor, angry at enemies of the revolution abroad, could not be controlled and might do something not officially sanctioned.

Students who demonstrated last month at the British Embassy here to protest Britain's alleged harboring of anti-Qadhafi Libyans had openly hinted at the possibility of striking out against them. Their statement, broadcast on Tripoli radio at the time, said, "The student masses blame the British government for receiving the stray dogs," the revolutionary term for anti-Qadhafi Libyans. It stressed that "these persons will be reached by the long arm of the people sooner or later wherever they are."

The hangings apparently were on a do-or-die basis with Colonel Qadhafi.

I had been asking officials all week about the executions and was supposed to attend a Qadhafi press conference here but was kept by officials in a hotel with instructions not to leave or make phone calls.

After Colonel Qadhafi's press conference, officials insisted there had just been a mix-up. Colonel Qadhafi was not asked about the hangings at the press conference, according to a transcript.

A well-placed Foreign Ministry official had this cynical explanation for the hangings: "It's to keep the revolution moving forward. Perhaps you will understand it this way. If you put mice in a bag, seal it up and they start to eat their way out, you then shake the bag again. If you keep doing that they will be in there forever and will never get out."

WHATEVER the hidden controversy in these executions, they demonstrate the power of the revolution. "Revolution was never for the squeamish," said a Qadhafi aide, "and the fact is the leader and his principles are stronger, more popular than ever."

Several Libyan officials urged a Western reporter to write about the hangings. It was obvious from the tone of their remarks, and the fear expressed in their eyes, that the public executions greatly troubled them. The public hangings are a frequent subject of whispered conversations on the streets and in government offices.

A report circulating among Libyans was that 23 persons had been publicly executed for treason in April alone. An official said that number was an exaggeration; he placed the total at 10. But he added: "It is impossible to know because there is no certain information, only rumors, and maybe one hanging because 10 is [the report] circulates and is repeated."

This official said there were thousands of political prisoners in Libya, people who had spoken out against Colonel Qadhafi or some revolutionary principle and were jailed for doing so. Questioned about such a high number, the official repeated: "Thousands, I tell you thousands." He said he knew names but refused to provide any, insisting that to even know

about the alleged political prisoners or to discuss them was dangerous.

He then told a story about someone who reportedly disappeared suddenly after making a derogatory comment about gross tax. Green is the national revolutionary color of renewal; the Libyan flag is green, and Colonel Qadhafi's three-volume revolutionary manifesto is called "The Green Book."

The official acknowledged that the story might be apocryphal, but he insisted that it had taken on the weight of truth on a larger and more revealing scale.

"People believe it," he said, "because it could happen. Things like that happen."

COLONEL Qadhafi's peculiar and sometimes contradictory statements and actions in foreign affairs have troubled some of his courtiers. In a speech a month ago he publicly suggested that "to vex the United States" Libya could provide the Soviet Union with bases along the country's 1,300-mile (2,100-kilometer) Mediterranean coastline.

"We can change the balances between the superpowers" a thousand times and turn the tables upside down," Colonel Qadhafi said. "But later in an interview here, Foreign Minister Turekhi dismissed the idea."

"We are against any foreign troops in any other country... whether it is the United States in Grenada or West Germany or the Soviets in Afghanistan," Mr. Turekhi added. "We don't accept communism and we will never accept communism, and they know it."

Colonel Qadhafi seemed to be sending another perplexing signal to an African ally recently. Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, which is fighting to end South African rule in South-West Africa (Namibia), came here earlier this month to see Colonel Qadhafi and get more money to supplement the millions of dollars Mr. Nujoma said the Libyan leader has supplied to his rebel forces. For six days Mr. Nujoma was stranded at a seaside hotel, ignored by Colonel Qadhafi.

A Libyan official, distressed by Colonel Qadhafi's unavailability, said Mr. Nujoma would someday be the leader of Namibia and that it was a measure of Colonel Qadhafi's shortsightedness that he had been kept waiting so long.

Mr. Nujoma laughed off the long wait, but one of his aides and a Libyan official said it was insulting and humiliating, almost an unbearable slight in the revolutionary brotherhood. By contrast, when Maurice Bishop, the leader of the Caribbean island of Grenada, came to see Colonel Qadhafi in 1982, Mr. Bishop stayed at his guest house and spent four days with the Libyan leader.

THE Libyan handling of its crisis with Britain, from the April 17 shooting outside the Libyan People's Bureau, or embassy, in London to the time five days later when the British decided to break relations with Libya, was botched from beginning to end, according to some officials here. One called it "a metaphor for our pathology about dissent."



Colonel Moamer Qadhafi

The Associated Press

There were many voices in the Libyan government for accommodation.

"What possible, what conceivable advantage would we have in broken relations with [the British]?" an official said.

Puad Zallitali, who is one of Colonel Qadhafi's regular interpreters, said that the British move was a blow, a kind of international seal of disapproval.

It was clear from here that no one had authority to conduct the negotiations from the Libyan side, although Foreign Minister Turekhi had the assignment in name. Several hours after the announcement that relations would be broken, Ambassador Oliver Miles of Britain said of Mr. Turekhi in an interview: "Half his ministry is against him. He has no authority."

The day after the shootings in London, the people's committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, which is the name used here for the Foreign Ministry, issued a statement blasting the British for aggression against the embassy, for "arrogance and barbarism," and promising "revenge." Mr. Turekhi said the next day, "The British are very reasonable people, people we can deal with."

Colonel Qadhafi placed himself between the two voices of his revolutionary government — the people's committees, and the bureaucrats and senior officials, like Mr. Turekhi, who are for the most part Western-educated professionals.

The committees, which theoretically run everything, are dominated by younger Libyans dedicated to revolutionary principles and full of rhetorical zeal. At the Foreign Ministry, the committee is made up of 10 members, many of whom have no diplomatic training or qualifications. An official called them "street bureaucrats."

Colonel Qadhafi, either unwilling or incapable of resolving disputes between the two factions, often lets them argue and contradict each other. The results are chaotic.

Mr. Turekhi had a deputy in the Foreign Ministry, but according to rules set up by the people's committee when he is absent the acting foreign minister comes from the committee, rotating each month among the 10 members. Several foreign diplomats in Tripoli say it is nearly impossible to do business when Mr. Turekhi is out of town.

To make the Libyan actions during the British crisis even more confusing, according to officials here, Colonel Qadhafi was sending his own personal messages of "revolutionary encouragement" to those manning the people's bureau in London during the siege by British police.

No negotiations were conducted on four fronts by the Libyans — Mr. Turekhi, the people's committee in Tripoli, the people's bureau in London and Colonel Qadhafi.

The point seems to be that the revolution is more important than the government. The revolutionary principles and anger at old authority do not die easily, and Colonel Qadhafi feeds the fires regularly. The British were a perfect target, a symbol of the imperialist, colonialist past. A committee member even suggested that the march to revolutionary purity must necessarily entail diplomatic disengagement with the British.

At the Foreign Ministry officials saw all this as a loss. Several experienced observers noted that the situation resembled the Iranian revolution in 1979 when the radicals would articulate, then initiate a course of extreme action — such as the seizing of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy — and the moderates had no choice but to go along.

THE move, expert fingers of the soldier moved effortlessly over the release springs of the Soviet-designed AK-47. Out on the blacktop of the vast parade ground the soldier hurriedly field-stripped the weapon, laid out the final part and leaped up, black combat boots clicking. The soldier shouted in Arabic, "It is ready, sir!" and came to attention, a slight smile of pride rising and then quickly snuffed out. The time was about 30 seconds, faster than anyone else in the class.

A long, braided ponytail flopped over the small, red shoulder boards denoting the lowest rank, coming to rest at the back of the green fatigues. She was 14 years old, a female volunteer in Colonel Qadhafi's new cadre. Women have been training here at the Women's Army College since 1979, according to Major Abdul Razzi.

Colonel Qadhafi has tried to institute universal compulsory military training for women, but the People's Congress that he set up in the 1970s has thwarted him, so all women are volunteers. By the hundreds, some hardly 4 feet (1.2 meters) tall, aged 13 to 17, they march and learn about machine guns, pistols and larger weapons.

During one morning of drill, while watching the gangly adolescents wield the weapons, an official whispered: "I look at this, what kind of life is this for the girl?"

Military training for men is not popular. Work normally stops here at about 2 in the afternoon, but men undergoing military training must keep their regular jobs and then spend

three to four hours, five days a week, with their military unit. They must do this for six months to one year at different intervals every seven years.

COLONEL Qadhafi set up a universal education system that now costs about \$1.5 billion a year. But Abdul Hafiz Zallitali, chairman of the People's Education Committee, said in an interview that the system was undergoing dramatic revision.

"We have been so concerned in the last 13 or 14 years to expand and solve the literacy problem," said Mr. Zallitali.

"This means we had to build classrooms and train teachers. ... We inherited a traditional system with no specialties, no emphasis on practical and technical skills. We [educated] people to put them on the doorsteps of a university. ... This system was irrelevant to the needs of the country."

"We poured enormous sums into this [but the people who work here do not need a university education]. So we needed serious rethinking and we've been doing so in the last three years and now we're settled on a general course."

That course, he said, will emphasize the "manpower needs of the future." That means about 40 percent of the students, those with lower academic achievement levels, will get vocational training and another 30 percent to 35 percent will get various types of technical training.

The practical effects of the old educational system is that much work is done by outside laborers and technicians; about 40 percent to 50 percent of the labor force in the country is foreign. They do everything from waiting on tables in hotels to the most technically sophisticated work in the oil fields.

An official said, "So we have thousands of university-educated people who are too educated to do [vocational or basic labor] and have nowhere to fit in. ... We wind up with thousands sitting around being revolutionaries."

Others interviewed said there was bound to be some resistance to the Education Department's efforts to tell the low achievers they were going to soldier around borders or repair refrigerators for a living. The expectations raised by the Qadhafi socialist revolution are greater.

LIBYA's economy is out in good shape, according to information provided by Libyan officials and government reports.

Oil revenue, which accounts for about 90 percent of the country's income, has been cut in half by low prices and reduced output set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The economy is not structurally sound. Although some officials contend that many industries are springing up, others said this claim was exaggerated.

"We can't make even a needle to sew a shirt, said one. 'All labor and equipment come from outside. ... We cover everything with money. Talk away the money or the oil and we have nothing.'"

Nonetheless, travel around Tripoli and its outskirts revealed a land that appears to be on vast construction site, with housing, factories and nearly every imaginable building being erected. Billions of dollars of the work is being done by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies much more than either the Libyans or U.S. government would like to acknowledge. Libya officials say the U.S. role is critical and account for the generally good treatment the hundreds of Americans who work here receive.

Libya has bought billions of dollars' worth of arms from the Soviet Union and is negotiating to buy another \$5 billion to \$10 billion worth but many officials, including Foreign Minister Turekhi, made it clear that they would rather buy arms from the United States.

U.S. relations with Libya have grown increasingly cool since Colonel Qadhafi took power. All U.S. diplomats were withdrawn from Libya after an attack on the embassy in December 1979, and Libyan diplomats were expelled from the United States in May 1981. In August of that year, U.S. planes shot down two Libyan jets over the Gulf of Sidra, and there have been tens of encounters in the same area since.

Fawzi al-Shakshuki, the minister of planning said in an interview that the only nonmilitary project with the Soviet Union was a small agricultural contract to study the soil.

"There are no big projects with the Soviet Union," he said, "because they can't give us the best prices and conditions."

The largest development project in the country, the first stage of which will cost \$3 billion, is a desert irrigation plan that was awarded to South Korean company. \$100 million of the goes to the Texas-based construction firm Brown & Root for managing the project.

One visible success of the Qadhafi revolution is that the oil wealth has been distributed widely and poverty has been virtually eliminated in the country of more than three million. Food, most of which is imported, is heavily subsidized. Rer has been abolished and ownership transferred to those who occupy a house or apartment.

The ostentatious wealth of the oil-producing Gulf states cannot be found. Not a single limousine was seen during a week's stay in Tripoli.

Rx for U.S. Transplant Patients: Mix Political Pull With Strong Dose of Media Clout

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sara Brookwood was on a plane to Pittsburgh for a life-saving liver transplant when her father learned that Medicaid officials in her home state of Massachusetts had changed their minds and would not pay for the \$180,000 operation.

Her father immediately called a White House aide, Michael Batten, who relayed his message to the office of Edward J. King, then governor of Massachusetts. If Medicaid did not pay for the surgery, Mr. Batten said, the 32-year-old woman's father would announce in a full-page ad in The Boston Globe the next day that "the governor of Massachusetts is responsible for my daughter's death."

That afternoon, Governor King's office reversed the decision and directed the Medicaid program to pay for the liver transplant.

Mrs. Brookwood died two months later when no suitable donor could be found. But the kind of political pressure and publicity that surrounded her case has been repeated hundreds of times as dying patients increasingly turn to public officials to obtain money for a new liver, heart or kidney.

This development has given rise to a new form of political patronage, in which obtaining the support of a state legislator, member of Congress or even the president can spell the difference between life and death for those who need a costly organ transplant.

Such decisions often depend on political clout, according to Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California and chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee's health subcommittee. "It's which patient has gotten to someone who can influence the

state Medicaid program ... or whether the president or some congressman decides to give you visibility."

One state official, weary of the constant pressure from Capitol Hill, said that some members of Congress act like "ambulance chasers" and are all too eager to exploit these situations for publicity.

For patients and their families, the agonizing task of finding a suitable donor is made harder by questions about who will pay for the surgery, which can run from \$60,000 to well over \$200,000.

The cost includes four to six surgeons performing an operation that can last up to 18 hours; procuring and transporting the donor organ, often by specially arranged jet flights; extensive blood and tissue tests; lengthy hospitalization; and months of therapy.

While many private insurance companies now pay for kidney and bone-marrow transplants, most will not pay for liver, heart or heart-lung transplants, saying these still are considered experimental.

Most patients, if they cannot raise enough money from insurance, private foundations or their community, turn to Medicaid, the federal-state health care program for the poor, aged and disabled. But they often become entangled in regulations that vary from state to state.

According to a recent survey, 29 states do not pay for heart and liver transplants, 3 states pay for liver but not heart transplants, 14 states pay for operations on a case-by-case basis, and 4 have no policy.

The only consistent rule, apparently, is that exceptions can be made whenever politicians get involved.

Wilma Pardue, 34, a cancer victim from Pennsylvania, needed a bone-marrow trans-

plant early last year. Her Pittsburgh doctor, Paul Chervenick, wanted her transferred to the medical center at the University of California, Los Angeles, because it could handle the operation quickly and the woman's sister lived near the hospital.

But Pennsylvania Medicaid officials refused to pay the full cost demanded by UCLA. The chief obstacle was about \$20,000 for intensive nursing care and a special isolation room to guard against infection.

As the dispute dragged on, Dr. Chervenick started calling congressional offices. The woman's congressman, Representative Joseph P. Kolter, a Democrat, spoke to two health subcommittee members, Mr. Waxman and Representative Doug Walgren, Democrat of Pennsylvania. They in turn warned Pennsylvania's leading officials that the issue could become a public embarrassment.

"We contacted the Medicaid director and said, 'You're going to sentence this woman to death,'" Mr. Waxman said. "We also called the governor's office and said we were going to hold a hearing and ask them to explain the situation." Gerald Radke, Pennsylvania's Medicaid director, reluctantly agreed to pay most of the \$696-a-day cost.

Why did he change his mind? "The political pressure," he said. "For \$20,000, I'd rather have Congressman Waxman on Pennsylvania's side."

A few weeks after the transplant, Wilma Pardue died of an infection. Her final bill was \$154,000.

Mr. Radke said the program had been willing to pay for a state hospital to perform the transplant at lower cost. "The question was whether Pennsylvania taxpayers should pay \$20,000 to send this woman to California," he said.

The dispute is viewed differently at UCLA, where hospital officials say they often are asked to subsidize transplants for out-of-state Medicaid patients.

"Sometimes we have a lot of game-playing," said the UCLA medical director, Raymond G. Schultze. "Someone will say they're not going to pay, and we'll say, 'Well, we can't do it.' Then they'll come up with a little money and we'll lower our price a bit."

"This is the last time we are going to take a case like this from Pennsylvania ... unless they're prepared to pay the full cost," he added. "We are not a charity."

More than 325 requests from patients in need of transplants have come to Mr. Batten and his White House Correspondence Office, which has come to be known as "the body shop."

Mr. Batten has called state officials and insurance companies to help arrange funding for transplant surgery. On a few occasions, he has dispatched air force jets to take patients to waiting emergency rooms.

But critics in Congress say that while President Ronald Reagan is willing to take credit in individual cases, he refuses to support legislation that would aid thousands of transplant patients.

The administration is opposing a bill sponsored by Representative Albert Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee, that would set up a federally funded computer network to help match donor organs with patients who need them. Administration officials, saying such efforts should be left to the private sector, have named a task force to study the problem.

The Gore bill also would require each state Medicaid program, whether or not it covers organ transplants, to adopt uniform policies that would bar exceptions for certain patients.

Privately, some administration officials caution that such legislation could evolve into a huge entitlement program in the mold of the kidney dialysis program, which now costs Medicare nearly \$2 billion a year.

"Any White House has to be responsive to these real human cases that come before it," a Reagan administration official said. "This is obviously something where you can't send a form letter back and say we're sorry your made has a kidney problem. Should we say that if you don't do it for everyone, don't do it for anyone?"

Last July, Mr. Reagan used his weekly radio address to appeal for a liver donor for Ashley Bailey, an 11-month-old Texas girl, after Representative Charles W. Stenholm, Democrat of Texas, had shown him pictures of the baby. Mr. Reagan said he knew that if the parents of a baby who had just died "were aware their baby could make it possible for Ashley to live, they would have no hesitation in saying: 'Save that little girl.'"

But there was more to the story. The Texas Medicaid program would not pay for liver transplants because it does not cover patients who must be hospitalized for more than 30 days. So the speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, Gibson Lewis, after being called by a Dallas television reporter, pushed a bill through the Legislature that set aside \$41,000 for the baby's operation. Federal officials then granted a special waiver that allowed them to match the state's one-time-only Medicaid payment.

The baby died in November for lack of a donor, but the state's refusal to pay for transplants remains a sensitive issue in Texas. The legislature's black caucus has been trying to raise funds for a new liver for Shana Wilkerson, 2, who was turned down by Medicaid.

"Unfortunately it boils down to a question of

economics," said state Representative Ron Wilson, the caucus chairman. He said Texas well-off officials had refused to change their policy "because then it would open the door for policy: similar situations to have the state pay for it operations."

Christine Beckham has had a different problem since the Missouri Senate appropriated \$200,000 for a liver transplant for her daughter Tammy, 16. The bill died in the Legislature, but Mrs. Beckham said people had stopped donating for her daughter because the news story "led the public to believe we were going to go the money."

For Stewart and Penny Thomas, the problem was Blue Cross-Blue Shield, a private health insurance plan, which refused to pay for a liver for their 16-month-old daughter, Canc. But the insurance officials changed their mind

ARTS / LEISURE

Bill Blass: The Long Slim Line

NEW YORK — Bill Blass is Mr. Nice Guy of American fashion and the darling of one and all. Diana Vreeland "adores" him and says he is "very generous, thoughtful and imaginative. He's also totally interested in his clients and totally understands what they

HEBE DORSEY

want." Blass, who must be the most popular dinner escort in town, often takes Vreeland out.

Nancy Kissinger, who wears a lot of his clothes, thinks "he is a unique human being. His clothes are very classic and suited to the way we live. They have a long, slim line which I like." Although she has been wearing a few Saint Laurents lately, she said that the difference is that Blass's clothes "are off-the-rack and, as such, they are the best in the world."

Mrs. Abraham Ribicoff, another elegant woman who carries clothes

with striking flair, is "totally devoted to Bill. He makes you look the way you'd like to look." Barbara Walters feels Blass's clothes are "utterly feminine," and Estee Lauder says, "You always look right in a Bill Blass."

Others talk of Blass as totally American, somebody who understands American glamour in the old Hollywood sense. He knows how to say sex-appeal and the women simply adore him for it.

As for the hero himself, he gives the impression of being unaffected by fame. Interviewed a few days before his show, he denied that he was an overnight success. "It took me 40 years," he said, and defined his style as "crisp and casual." The reason he has endured is, "My customer has everything. The idea is to come up with something familiar yet new enough for her to want more." His collections, he said, follow a simple rule — "classic and sporty for day and glamorous and sexy at night."

Although his clients are obvious-

ly fashion-conscious, Blass likes to think of them, not as clotheshorses, which is "demode," but as "leaders of their community, active women for whom their houses and families come first."

So what's so special about Blass? John Fairchild, the Women's Wear Daily publisher and a man of few words, said: "He dresses the rich ladies."

This explains why Blass's collections are as socially important as an opera premiere and a place to see and be seen. His fall collection, shown Monday at the Pierre Hotel, attracted all the socialites in town plus a few San Francisco fans such as Fran Stark, Sally Debenham and Stephen McKen who flew in just for Blass's show. This was the first of the big-gun American designers who will be showing in the course of a heavily charged fashion week. For despite European imports becoming increasingly important, the last word here still belongs to American designers, who determine what American women are going to wear throughout the country.

A fashion conservative, Blass is well-known for not rocking the boat but making sure he stays on top of the situation. This time, and although his customers favor short hemlines, he did offer quite a few long pleated skirts, dropped to mid-calf — a trend that has been all over the European collections.

With a lot of pants and shorter skirts as alternatives, this was a minor fashion issue but one that his customers took immediate stances on. Nancy Kissinger was against. "Long clothes make me look like I've outgrown them," she said. So did Barbara Walters, but Mrs. Ribicoff "simply loved them."

Although this collection was neatly split between daytime and evening, all of it had that enchanting fashion-circle look about it and was all about the good life. Even its sportswear had a deluxe dressy edge — sable-trimmed black leather suits and glittering beaded vests tucked inside sporty, gray, mannish suits. The long lean coats in candy colors were elegant and Blass often in them over pants.

Fearless when it comes to color, Blass produced canary yellow, electric blue, amethyst violet and the richest green this side of Ireland. One of his most explosive combinations was a red sequined cardigan with vivid green satin pants. His happiest and most unusual color find was baby pink with camel's hair.

Although Blass gave his customers plenty of evening glitter, the best part of this collection was the understated long cashmere sweat-



Blass's casual chic.

ers or twin-sets worn over long satin gowns. This was American casual elegance at its best and should fill the need of many customers who need them for frequent black-tie dinner parties for which ballgowns would be too much.

Another giant in town this week is James Galanos, who works from Los Angeles and just finished a six-week tour of major American cities with a personal appearance at Martha's, on Park Avenue. Galanos, whose dresses sell for as much as \$19,000, said that during this tour, he made more than \$2 million in special orders, more evidence that fashion, in this country, is alive and well.

A favorite of Nancy Reagan, for whom he often makes dresses for special events, Galanos said he went to the White House for the state dinner in honor of President François Mitterrand last month. Sitting with the French president and Mrs. Reagan, "I was a bit intimidated but I finally gathered my courage and told him I was one of the biggest users of French fabrics." Mitterrand greeted this with a big smile, Galanos said.

Obelisk at Cairo Airport

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
CAIRO — Culture Minister Abdel-Hamid Radwan Monday inaugurated a 120-ton obelisk, built 3,000 years ago by the Pharaoh Ramses II and reconstructed outside Cairo Airport.

Ray Brown: Bassist in the Foreground

By Michael Zwernin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The master bassist Ray Brown is a heavy cat in several ways. Lounging in the lobby of a Parisian hotel earlier this year, he sighed and rubbed his gut: "I need to lose a little weight but I keep running into good restaurants."

When a rhythm section jells, musicians call it being "in the slot." Ray Brown walks in his own slot, and he is at home in more than one. Not many musicians can reconcile time-as-swing with time-as-money so effortlessly.

In town to play with an all-star formation for a TV special honoring the composer Michel Legrand, he recalled how his career "in the cracks" began. "For some reason, probably by default, I always wound up in some business capacity with every band I played with. The leader comes up to me and says 'now listen, Brown, we got to pick up five thousand tonight, why don't you go and take care of that?' It happened all the time. I got to be pretty good at it. I've been around some pretty sharp negotiators, like Norman Graess. You watch, you listen, it rubs off."

When Tommy Tedesco, one of the hottest studio guitarists in Los Angeles, was hired to work with Nelson Riddle's orchestra accompanying Linda Ronstadt, he asked for "the same privileges and money as Ray Brown."

There was more at stake than an "Artist Parking" pass on a windshield (the other musicians were in the musicians' lot). Brown is the archetypal professional musician, or what ought to be — creative, versatile, dependable, well-paid, and playing is still play for him.

It would be hard to find a major name in any branch of popular music with whom he has not been featured; from Louis Armstrong to Dudley Moore by way of Duke Ellington and Ronstadt (he's on her current platinum album "What's New?"). Ray Brown has become the standard by which other bassists are measured. By which careers are measured.

Born in Pittsburgh on Oct. 13, 1926, he propelled Dizzy Gillespie's powerhouse big band in the late '40s, accompanied Oscar Peterson for 15 years, was with Jazz at the Philharmonic for 18 years, and his extensive studio experience included a period on staff with the Merv Griffin TV show band. He plays classical music with the New American Orchestra, co-leads a quartet with vibraphonist Milt Jackson — they have just returned from a Japanese tour — works with the jazz trio of movie star and pianist



Ray Brown when he's up front.

nist Dudley Moore, has written several bass method books, produced concerts in the Hollywood Bowl, managed superstar producer Quincy Jones for five years, and is currently managing the Modern Jazz Quartet, which is about to start an Italian tour.

He travels with the MJQ but Percy Heath is the bassist. The Leohn Lewis calls Brown out for an occasional encore. "When I first started managing the group a couple of years ago, I used to get very itchy standing backstage listening. They sound so good. You want to play. But I've simmered down a lot now."

He began to manage Quincy Jones in the late '60s, at the end of Jones's jazz period: "Quincy was writing maybe five or six film scores a year. He'd go out and play with anything from a duo to 100 pieces. I took care of all his contracts. You have to face whatever comes up. He was recording two albums a year for A & M; I played on them too. Sales were averaging 250,000 copies each, which is great for jazz, but Quincy felt he was low man on the totem pole compared to A & M's other acts, like the Carpenters. He decided to cross over. I decided to play more."

"Michel [Legrand] took us out to dinner last night..." Brown

who drive their own vans, for example. Michel took us to this restaurant owned by three guys, I forget their names. On the menu there's a picture of one of them holding a tray with the heads of the other two on it. You know they must be funny guys. I called them Larry, Curley and Moe. The food was magnificent."

"Playing with Dudley [Moore] is a pleasure. He's a good piano player, and a fun guy to be around. He lights up a room when he walks in. One day we were finishing up a studio date with Cleo Laine when Dudley's girlfriend, Susan Anton, came through the door. She's, like, six feet tall. He looked up at her from the piano bench, leaped into the air and she caught him. He doesn't plan that stuff, it's just the way he approaches life. That finished off all the cliché ideas you might have about a short man going with a tall woman. We go over to his house and rehearse and the three of us are on the floor laughing half the time. We play for an hour or so and he says 'I'm hungry.' The cook walks in and asks 'what do you cats want?' We give her our orders and then follow her into the kitchen and we all sit there and laugh and eat."

"I still love the road. One-nighters are only a grind if you regard them as a grind. One guy looks at an apple pie and worries about cholesterol and calories, another guy sees something good to eat. I look at a one-nighter tour and start planning my menus. There's this restaurant in Rome..."

Modern Jazz Quartet on tour (Ray Brown simmering backstage): Milan, May 7; Verona, May 9; Genova, May 11. Italian tour continues through May 15.

Louis XIV Art in Louisiana

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — The band played "La Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" in ceremonies opening an exhibition of 17th- and 18th-century art associated with Louis XIV, France's "Sun King."

About 200 art objects associated with the monarch will be on display here for the next six months, coinciding with the 1984 Louisiana World Exposition, which opens May 12.

It marks the first time these treasures have left French soil. An estimated 600,000 people are expected to view "The Sun King: Louis XIV and the New World" before it moves on Nov. 18 to the Corcoran Gallery in Washington.

A three-day welcome was held at the Cabildo state museum, overlooking Jackson Square, and speakers noted that it was Louis XIV who colonized the Louisiana Territory in the name of France 200 years ago.

It was also at the Cabildo that the Louisiana Territory was ceded to the United States in 1803.

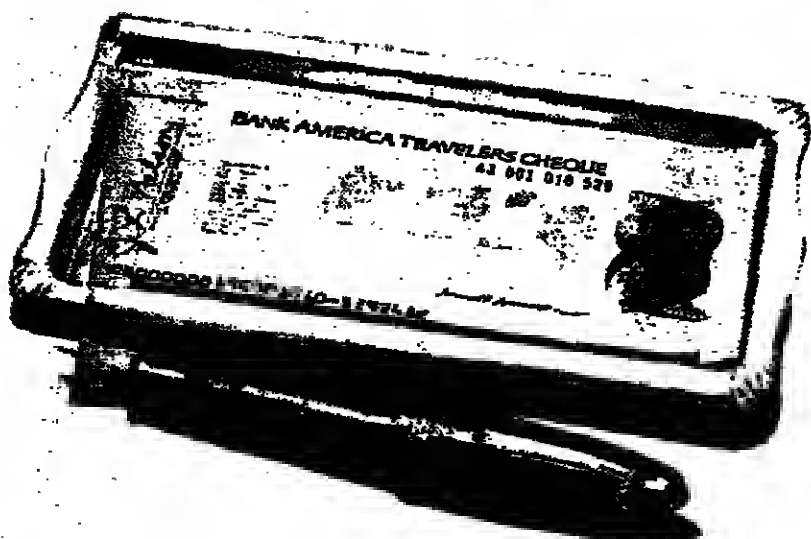
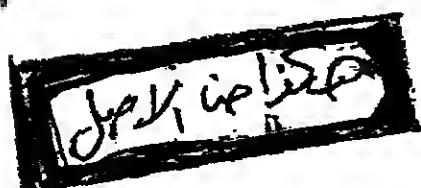
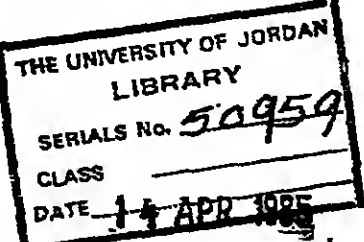
"From Versailles to Baton Rouge, and from Orleans in France to New Orleans in Louisiana, our ties will last forever and ever," Governor Edwin Edwards said.

"The really significant thing for us is that the objects [in the Sun King exhibit] have been personally loaned to us by the French people," Edwards said.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
IBM	1,106,000	118.50	117.00	117.50
AT&T	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.50
IBM	1,000,000	118.50	117.00	117.50
AT&T	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.50
IBM	1,000,000	118.50	117.00	117.50
AT&T	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.50
IBM	1,000,000	118.50	117.00	117.50
AT&T	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.50
IBM	1,000,000	118.50	117.00	117.50
AT&T	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.50

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	117.40	118.50	117.00	117.50
Trans	49.50	50.00	49.00	49.50
Unif	12.50	12.75	12.25	12.50
Comp	43.75	44.00	43.50	43.75

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Comp	43.75	44.00	43.50	43.75
Indus	117.40	118.50	117.00	117.50
Trans	49.50	50.00	49.00	49.50
Unif	12.50	12.75	12.25	12.50

Tuesday's NYSE Closing				
Vol.	at 4 p.m.	at 3 p.m.	at 2 p.m.	at 1 p.m.
Vol.	116,500,000	116,500,000	116,500,000	116,500,000
Prev. Consol.	116,500,000	116,500,000	116,500,000	116,500,000
Tables include the nationwide prices				
Up to the closing on Wall Street				

AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
AMEX	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AMEX	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AMEX	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AMEX	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
NASDAQ	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
NASDAQ	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
NASDAQ	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
NASDAQ	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
AMEX	100,000	100.00	100.00	100.00
AMEX	100,000	100.00	100.00	100.00
AMEX	100,000	100.00	100.00	100.00
AMEX	100,000	100.00	100.00	100.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.</td> <td>PE</td> <td>Stk.<td>Close</td></td>	Yld.	PE	Stk. <td>Close</td>	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.</td> <td>PE</td> <td>Stk.<td>Close</td></td>	Yld.	PE	Stk. <td>Close</td>	Close

NYSE Surges to a 6-Week High

United Press International
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange climbed to a six-week high Tuesday on 110.6 million shares as big institutions came off the sidelines.

IBM was a leader in the late buying burst after Walt Disney, Miller-Wohl and Cooper Laboratories dominated the action earlier on takeover speculation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which managed to add 1.68 Monday, climbed 12.25 to 1,183.00, the highest level since it finished at 1,184.36 March 16. The Dow has gained 52.45 since hitting a low of 1,030.55 April 5.

The Dow transportation average jumped 13.58 to 510.49 — its biggest gain since 16.87 Feb. 24 — and the Dow utilities average rose 1.01 to 126.01, the best gain since a 1.64 surge April 17.

The New York Stock Exchange index spurted 0.89 to 92.97 and the price of an average share increased 32 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 1.63 to 161.68. Advances led declines, 1,105-515, among the 2,012 issues traded.

The Big Board volume of 110.6 million shares, up from 72.7 million Monday, was the heaviest since 118 million March 16. "Institutions were in a panic to buy at the end of the session because they were afraid of missing out on a major move," said Trade Latimer of Evans & Co. "All of the quality stocks were involved."

"Everybody has been waiting for a signal buy and many thought they saw it," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "The market moved ahead on internal dynamics and no aid from the bond market."

"If the rally continues tomorrow, then the market might move ahead for the next few weeks," Mr. Metz said. "But the real world hasn't changed."

Several analysts said much more money will be available soon, once California Standard completed its record \$13.2-billion acquisition of Gulf Oil. "That money is going back into stocks, particularly oil stocks," said Peter Furniss of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb.

The rally was achieved even though federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, climbed to 11 percent. The rates had risen to 10% percent Monday from 10% percent Friday and caused a slump in the bond market.

Southern Co. (ex-dividend) was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 14% after a block of 1,162,400 shares at 14%.

Walt Disney was second, up 3 to 65 1/2 with a block of 1 million shares at 65 1/2 that was bought by David Steinberg's Reliance Financial Group. Mr. Steinberg has said he might buy 25 percent of Disney's stock.

AT&T was third, up 1/4 to 16%. AT&T's stock plan announced its intention to purchase \$100 million of the company's stock.

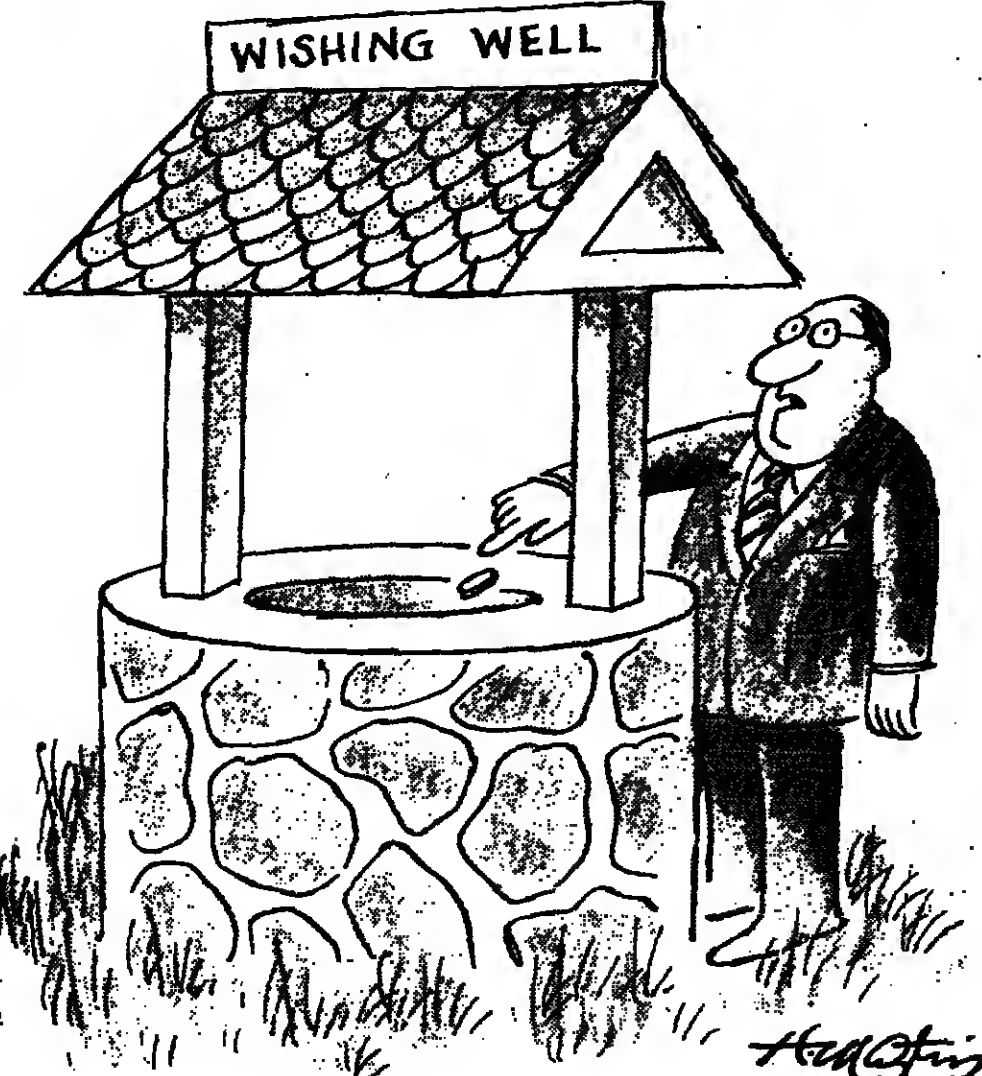
IBM was fourth, rising 2 1/2 to 116 1/2. IBM Monday hinted would make some adjustments on its PCjr home computer. Among the other high technology issues, Teletype gained 2 1/2 to 158 1/2 and Motorola 2 1/2 to 123 1/2.

Miller-Wohl was the fifth most active issue, up 5 to 19%. A group of company officers has proposed an \$18-a-share takeover offer. Analysts said someone else might make a bid.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
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"I wish for fame, fortune, prestige, power and a large block of Grow Group stock."

For our 1983 Annual Report, write:
Grow Group Inc., Pan Am Building,
200 Park Avenue, NY 10166 Dept. G.
Grow Group

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Continued on Page 12

**Tables include the nationwide price
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

(Continued from Page 10)

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VIPs.

A high-contrast, black and white portrait of a woman, likely a Black woman, looking directly at the camera. The image is heavily shadowed, with only her face and neck visible against a dark background. She is wearing a dark top and a necklace.

Photograph: Claude Sauvageon

Herald Tribune

Tikhonov Again Warns West on Missile Plans

***THE VERY IMPORTANT PAPER**

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Dow Jones Stock Maneuver Prompts Suit by Holders

By Merrill Brown
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A maneuver by Dow Jones & Co. to prevent a large chunk of its stock from falling into any unfriendly hands has run into criticism on Wall Street, as well as among shareholders whose voting rights would be restricted.

The Dow Jones shareholders who are suing to block the plan say it has damaged their holdings. The stock was announced in January, losing about 20 percent of its per-share value over the subsequent weeks, only to recover recently.

Some analysts who sympathize with the company's stated motive of protecting the editorial independence of Dow Jones publications such as The Wall Street Journal question whether shareholders should be asked to surrender part of their voting power, especially if they receive nothing in return.

At issue is a plan designed to solidify control of the company by the Bancroft family, heirs to Clarence W. Barron, the Bostonian whose name is atop Dow Jones's weekly magazine, Barron's.

The company plans to issue a new Class B stock with 10 times the voting power of the outstanding common. Every two shares of the existing common would be entitled to one share of Class B. The Class B stock could not be traded, except to a member of the Bancroft family; shareholders would have to convert it into the common to sell their interests on the market.

"Thus, the holdings of the Bancroft family, which owns 56 percent of the company's stock, would be strengthened, and outsiders would

be unable to obtain a significant stake without the family's cooperation.

"Plans like this one inhibit holders in the future from being able to dispose of inefficient management," said Steven Kent, a lawyer in New York with Wilson, Elser, Edelman & Dicker who is representing dissident shareholders whose suit is holding up the transaction.

At the annual meeting the company's management pointed out that current shareholders do not lose voting power unless they alter their holdings.

"It really does not affect what they own," agreed Barry A. Kaplan, an analyst at Becker Paribas. But he said institutional holders may have felt "something was being taken away from them," which could account for a period of pressure on the stock price.

Both Mr. Kaplan and J. Kendrick Noble, an analyst at Faine Webber Inc., note that the company might have packaged the plan to make it more attractive to shareholders.

Company officials say they know of no suitors waiting in the wings.

Implementation of the plan will force the company's stock off the New York Stock Exchange, which does not permit trading in companies with two stock classes. Dow Jones officials say they are likely to move the issue to the national Nasdaq system for over-the-counter stock.

"We intend to review the action taken by Dow Jones as it relates to our policies and guidelines," said a stock exchange official.

Texaco to Sell Cable Television Stake to ABC

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Texaco Inc. said it has reached a definitive agreement to sell its controlling stake in Entertainment and Sports Programming Network, the biggest U.S. cable television service in number of subscribers, to American Broadcasting Cos.

ABC will pay \$188 million in cash for the 85-percent interest in ESPN that it does not already own, plus \$14 million for the sports network's satellite broadcasting facilities. The channel will become part of ABC Video Enterprises Inc., which purchased 15 percent of ESPN at the beginning of the year for about \$30 million.

Texaco acquired its 72-percent stake in the channel earlier this year when it took over Getty Oil Co. The channel has lost about \$100 million since its inception, but expects to break even in the fourth quarter of this year and to make a profit next year.

Ted Turner, the head of Turner Broadcasting System, which was interested in buying the ESPN stake, complained: "The sale of ESPN was completed without the solicitation of bids from any parties other than ABC." Texaco acknowledged Monday that it had been preparing a brochure on ESPN to be submitted to prospective bidders, but said ABC made an offer it "couldn't turn down."

IBM Plans New Features On PCjr, Chairman Says

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The chairman of International Business Machines Corp. says that the company is readying "new features" for its PCjr personal computer, a move analysts interpreted as the company's first response to improve the home computer's disappointing sales.

Responding to a shareholder who said she was troubled by reports of Apple Computer Inc.'s success with new products, John R. Opel, chairman, acknowledged Monday at the company's annual meeting here that the PCjr "has not been as successful as I would like."

After describing Apple as "a significant competitor," Mr. Opel was emphatic about his company's commitment to rebound from its difficulties with the PCjr.

IBM's strategy, he said, is to introduce new features to existing products "with great frequency" and "they are just beginning with the PCjr."

He did not elaborate, but Howard Anderson, managing director of Yankee Group, a market-research concern, identified several options the company is thought to be considering.

They include a new keyboard to replace or supplement the machine's lightweight board, which has been criticized as uncomfortable for extended typing.

The company may also increase the PCjr's internal memory to 512,000 bytes of information from 128,000, enabling users to run more complex programs like the Lotus

Development Corp.'s 1-2-3 electronic spreadsheet.

Graphics may also be improved and a "mouse" may be offered to make the computer easier to use, Mr. Anderson said. A mouse is a handheld device that can be used directly against the screen to control operations.

The Yankee Group recently cut its estimate of PCjr sales for 1984 to 450,000 from 550,000 units. Gartner Group, another computer research concern, said it was dropping its estimate to about 400,000 units.

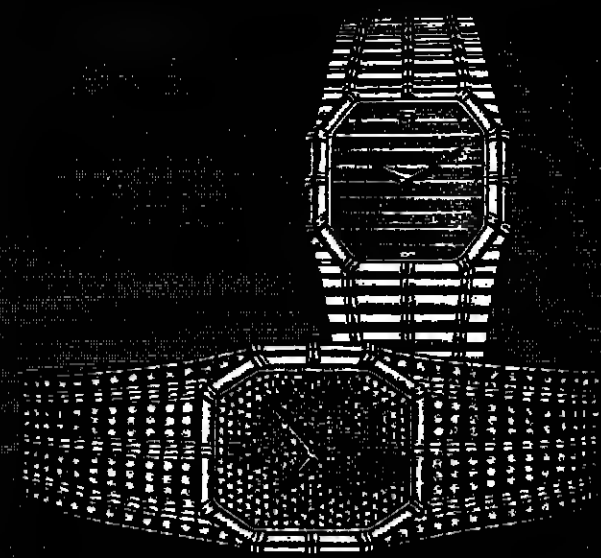
In his prepared remarks to shareholders, Mr. Opel vowed that IBM would not bow to pressure from the European Community to disclose design specifications for several products. He termed the Common Market effort "a blatant expropriation of property."

Mr. Opel also said IBM spent \$3.6 billion, or 9 percent of its \$40.2 billion in sales last year, on research and development. The company introduced more than 400 hardware and software products, he said. Hardware is the actual equipment and software is the instruction programs needed to run it.

Mr. Opel added that he anticipated the company would continue to grow faster than the rest of the computer industry. Sales rose 15.7 percent and profit 23.1 percent in the first quarter.

In other comments, Mr. Opel said IBM would continue to encourage independent software developers to create programs for its series of personal computers, while maintaining its own internal software projects.

The "Bamboo"



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INCORPORATED

April, 1984

Social Seeks to Change Its Name to Chevron

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — Standard Oil Co. of California, on the verge of following through with its \$13.2-billion takeover of Gulf Corp., Tuesday asked stockholders to approve changing the company's name to Chevron.

Social currently operates several affiliates and subsidiaries under the Chevron nameplate.

COMPANY NOTES

AM International, a maker of business machines, has filed a plan in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Chicago listing provisions for repaying about \$285 million in debts that had accumulated before the company filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Act two years ago. The plan calls for distribution of about \$201 million in cash and 40 million shares of new common stock, the company said. Creditors holding two-thirds of the outstanding debts, shareholders and the court must approve the plan.

Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc., the sixth-largest U.S. retail chain, has rejected as "inadequate" a revised tender offer from Limited Inc., another retailer. Limited, which had acquired 700,000 of Carter Hawley's 19 million shares, last week raised its offer by \$5 a share, to \$35, predicated on its ability to get 15.5 million Carter Hawley shares.

Pan American World Airways said it had a \$70.3-million loss in the first quarter, slightly narrower than the \$79.6-million shortfall a year earlier. It said its loss from

operations grew, however, to \$41.9 million from \$34.8 million a year earlier. First-quarter revenue rose 5 percent to \$879.6 million from \$837.6 million. The company said its salaries and benefits expenses increased 7.4 percent due to the expiration of a 10-percent wage contract.

PepsiCo Inc. said first quarter net earnings rose 27 percent to \$47.2 million, or 50 cents a share, on a 14-percent rise in revenues to \$1.8 billion. In the first quarter of 1983, PepsiCo had revenues of \$1.6 billion and net earnings of \$37 million, or 40 cents a share.

Smith International Inc. filed a \$60-million lawsuit against Gearhart Industries Inc. just hours after Smith formally made a tender offer of \$31 a share for 3.7 million shares, or 56.3 percent, of the Fort Worth, Texas, oil services company. Smith, a Newport Beach, California, oil-services company, asked Los Angeles Superior Court to rescind the \$98.7 million of 10-year debentures and warrants that Gearhart had sold Friday in an attempt to block Smith's bid for control.

Mead Unit Sees a Bright Future Due to IBM Link

(Continued from Page 11)

tion; there is a growing realization that rapid information retrieval can boost white-collar productivity; and Mead is constantly developing new data banks to serve specialty markets.

For example, the company introduced a patent research service, EEXTAT, last spring. The service is designed to offer ready access to U.S. patents. And on Tuesday, Mead Data showed its new EXCHANGE service, which allows users to call up analyst reports done by firms such as Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith.

Growth is taking off in the entire electronic retrieval industry, which now numbers about 280 companies, many of them small.

Mead estimates that industry sales will hit \$3 billion by 1987, up from about \$1 billion in 1982. But even that estimate does not take into account the possible effects that personal computers can have on the business.

"I've seen some growth numbers banded about that I wouldn't even repeat, they're so astronomical," said George Adler, an analyst at Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co. But among a crowd of field, he said, Mead has a big jump because it already has accumulated a large base of information.

Mead is constantly adding to that base with additional news and information sources. The New York Times Co. is one source of information. This February, Time

Inc. threw in with Mead with an agreement to provide the contents of all of its magazines through Mead Data's NEXIS, NEXIS provides general and business news.

In part, Mead's growth is a case of the rich getting richer. "Time clearly had the option of going by themselves," said Mead Data's Mr. Simpson. "But they elected to go with us," in part because Mead Data was already set up.

Mead's information retrieval business has grown rapidly since the first offering, LEXIS, began in 1973. By 1977, LEXIS was profitable. NEXIS began in 1980.

Growth has been little short of spectacular. Revenue growth ran at 42.5 percent annually from 1979 through 1983. During that period,

revenue soared from \$23 million to \$95 million. It is expected to reach \$120 million or more in 1984. Pre-tax profit margins for the division typically run between 15 percent and 20 percent of sales.

It is the link with the personal computer that may hold especially rich dividends. The personal computer can link up with Mead Data through the addition of a modem — a device costing \$200 to \$600, which connects the computer with the telephone. Mead transmits information over phone lines.

In pushing its new personal computer link, Mead is now stressing corporate users who will be able to take their work home, handling business-related matters on their home computers.

Creusot Expected To Shed Jobs

(Continued from Page 11)

around under a French court. Officials say the government could not provide further aid to privately owned Creusot-Loire when it was forcing the country's own big state-owned steel producers to lay off 25,000 workers over the next two years.

Nevertheless, a struggle seems to be developing over the group's future. Immediately after the government decision, the board of Empein-Schneider, a French-Belgian industrial group that owns 55 percent of Creusot-Loire, said it no longer felt obliged to put up the \$25 million in extra capital it had promised the company.

Stress Found High in Japan

(Continued from Page 11)

Swedes and West Germans have the highest level of job satisfaction. "I'm up at 5 in the morning and I go to bed at 1 in the morning," says one happy Swede. "It seems that my job gives me everything I want and I also have an extremely good marriage."

Swedish respondents felt that the greatest source of stress comes from interference of their work in their private and social lives. They don't seem to have many problems within the corporation, such as fitting in or lacking power and influence.

"Swedes learn to live in a community," says a Swedish executive. "You can't just be the big boss in Sweden. You have to be one of the group. You get a much more fluid situation within the corporation."

If British executives don't exhibit any excessive stress-related habits, for example, too much alcohol, smoking or pill-taking, they must be holding it all in.

British respondents suffer from a higher level of stress than do the Swedes, the West Germans or the Americans. Of the respondents, 25.2 percent show signs of mental instability, compared to 14.5 percent of the Swedes, 10.8 percent of the West Germans and 18.5 percent of the Americans. A comparatively large percentage of British executives are dissatisfied with their jobs, with 35.7 percent wanting to change jobs, compared with a 23.4 percent country average.

Like the Japanese, the greatest source of stress for British executives other than long working hours is keeping up with new technology. At least one British respondent felt that bureaucracy was his biggest headache.

"Bureaucracy and the unending flow of new regulations from the EC (European Community), the government and local authorities create the greatest pressures," another British executive said.

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

French Bank Sets Overseas Expansion

Credit Agricole, the French farmers' cooperative bank, is planting the first seeds of what it hopes will be a large international network.

The Paris-based bank is one of the largest in the world, and one analyst said the latest moves indicate that it seems set to shake off its slumbering giant image.

Recently the bank upgraded its New York office to a branch and named Jean Halper to head it. He formerly was the New York representative.

The Milan office will be upgraded in June and Roland Veron, currently Milan representative, will serve as general manager. Milan branch, and will oversee the bank's activities in Italy.

Also in June, the bank plans to open a branch in London. It will be headed by Alain de Truchis, who is currently a senior vice president of

Montagu Forms Swiss Company

Samuel Montagu & Co. (Holdings) Ltd. of London has formed a Geneva-based finance company with Bank Leu AG and Banque Gutzwiller, Kurz, Buegener SA of Switzerland.

Samuel Montagu (Swiss) SA will be 56 percent held by Montagu and 22 percent each by the other two partners.

Hugo Bohmy will serve as chairman of the new company. Others on the board are David R.W. Potter, Mitchell E. Shivers, Jean-François Kurz and Ewald Gasser. Paul Bignot has been appointed manager.

the international division and the bank's London representative.

A spokesman for the bank in New York said these moves are an "expression of Credit Agricole's general move toward international business."

The bank plans to open offices this year in San Francisco, Cairo, Hong Kong and Beijing, and to upgrade its Frankfurt representa-

tive office and open new offices in Singapore and Tokyo in 1985.

Drexel Burnham Lambert Ltd. of London has appointed Mark Fox-Andrews managing director. He succeeds Paul Thompson, who joined Dean Witter Reynolds Commodities Ltd. early in April as managing director. Mr. Fox-Andrews moves to London from Sydney, where he was acting chairman of Elders Drexel Australia Ltd.

Hambros Bank Ltd. of London has appointed Harald Collett a director. He previously was a director of Nordic Bank in London.

Gulf Trust and Credit Ltd. has appointed Simon C.H. Watson managing director and chief executive. As managing director he succeeds Richard A. Harrison, who has left the bank. Previously Mr. Watson was deputy head of corporate finance at Lloyds Bank International in London. Gulf Trust and Credit is a London-based unit of Gulf Trust and Credit SA of Panama.

Kreditbank, Belgium's third largest commercial bank, has appointed Louis Delmotte to the post of president. He has been the bank's acting president and managing director since February. He filled a post vacated by Edward Wauters, who is awaiting trial on charges of tax fraud in connection with his activities as president of the Royal Antwerp Football Club. Mr. Wauters, however, will remain a managing director of the bank. Mr. Delmotte was previously a senior managing director of Kredietbank.

Midland Bank International has appointed Raymond Soudah chief manager of its Hong Kong branch. He succeeds Anthony Pearson, who is returning to Midland Bank International in London to take up a new post. Mr. Soudah formerly was country treasurer, Japan, and division treasurer, Asia-Pacific banking group, with Citibank in Tokyo.

Pan American World Airways Inc. has moved its internal German service and Central European headquarters from Frankfurt to Berlin. Conrad R. Jacoby, formerly based in Miami as the New York-based carrier's vice president-passenger services, will head the internal German service and Central European region as general manager. Siegfried H. Ruffert has been named managing director-Frankfurt, with the additional responsi-

bility for all marketing activities in the Central European region. Mr. Ruffert previously was Pan Am's managing director-Berlin.

First Commercial Bank of Taipei has upgraded its London representative office to a branch and named T.L. Huang general manager. Previously, he was the bank's chief representative in London.

Multibanco Comex SNC of Mexico City has appointed Alan J. Harrison general manager of its London branch. He was general manager of the bank's Singapore office, which recently was closed after less than two years of opera-

tion. In his new post, Mr. Harrison's responsibilities will include overseeing the bank's operations in Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has named Karl R. Burki and Pierre Y. Penet assistant general managers of its Zurich office and Walter Besana assistant general manager of its Italian offices.

General Foods Corp. has named David Soffe a vice president. He is managing director of General Foods Ltd., a U.K.-based unit, and area director, Northern Europe, for General Foods Europe. General

Foods is based in White Plains, New York.

Barclays Merchant Bank has named Peter Kemp an executive director. He moves to London from Wellington, where he was managing director of Barclays New Zealand Ltd.

National Westminster Bank PLC has named John Pocklington senior international executive for its Northern Europe region. He is based in London and succeeds Don Lefever, who retired. Formerly, Mr. Pocklington was senior regional manager, Far East and Australasia region, in London. In addition,

Peter Duffy has been appointed senior accounts executive of the Bank's U.K. region, international banking division. He succeeds Alan Atkinson, who was transferred to Sydney as senior representative for Australasia.

Standard Chartered Bank PLC has named C.W.G. Endacott general manager, group personnel, succeeding D.A. Weatherston, who retired. As previously announced, Mr. Endacott has been succeeded as chief manager of Chartered Bank in Singapore by M.K. Brown.

CSR Ltd., a Sydney-based natural resources concern, has appoint-

ed James Scully a director, succeeding Sir Noel Foley, who retired. Mr. Scully recently retired as secretary of the Australian Department of Trade, a post he held for six years.

Beatrice Foods Co. has named Robert Drape a corporate vice president. He is president of the Chicago-based food and consumer products concern's Beatrice Europe division.

Banque Nationale de Paris has opened an office in Miami and named Jean-Claude Augrain to head it.

By BRENDA HAGERTY in London

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, one in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Armstrong Whitworth		Imperial Chemical Industries	
1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984
Revenue	1,200	Revenue	2,100	Revenue	1,200
Net Inc.	150	Net Inc.	300	Net Inc.	100
Per Share	1.50	Per Share	3.00	Per Share	1.00
British Airways		Boeing		In'tl Flavors	
1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984
Revenue	1,200	Revenue	2,100	Revenue	1,200
Net Inc.	150	Net Inc.	300	Net Inc.	100
Per Share	1.50	Per Share	3.00	Per Share	1.00
Marks & Spencer		Crane		Kellogg	
1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984
Revenue	1,200	Revenue	2,100	Revenue	1,200
Net Inc.	150	Net Inc.	300	Net Inc.	100
Per Share	1.50	Per Share	3.00	Per Share	1.00
Tarmac		Emerson Electric		Lincoln Nat'l	
1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984
Revenue	1,200	Revenue	2,100	Revenue	1,200
Net Inc.	150	Net Inc.	300	Net Inc.	100
Per Share	1.50	Per Share	3.00	Per Share	1.00
Canada		Foster Wheeler		MCA	
1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984
Revenue	1,200	Revenue	2,100	Revenue	1,200
Net Inc.	150	Net Inc.	300	Net Inc.	100
Per Share	1.50	Per Share	3.00	Per Share	1.00
Domtar		Gen. Public Util.		Noble Affiliates	
1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984
Revenue	1,200	Revenue	2,100	Revenue	1,200
Net Inc.	150	Net Inc.	300	Net Inc.	100
Per Share	1.50	Per Share	3.00	Per Share	1.00
Husky Oil		Und Motor Wks		United States	
1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984
Revenue	1,200	Revenue	2,100	Revenue	1,200
Net Inc.	150	Net Inc.	300	Net Inc.	100
Per Share	1.50	Per Share	3.00	Per Share	1.00
Italy		United States		Amer Express	
1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984
Revenue	1,200	Revenue	2,100	Revenue	1,200
Net Inc.	150	Net Inc.	300	Net Inc.	100
Per Share	1.50	Per Share	3.00	Per Share	1.00
Banca di Napoli		United States		Amer Express	
1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984
Revenue	1,200	Revenue	2,100	Revenue	1,200
Net Inc.	150	Net Inc.	300	Net Inc.	100
Per Share	1.50	Per Share	3.00	Per Share	1.00
Malaysia		United States		Amer Express	
1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984
Revenue	1,200	Revenue	2,100	Revenue	1,200
Net Inc.	150	Net Inc.	300	Net Inc.	100
Per Share	1.50	Per Share	3.00	Per Share	1.00
Und Motor Wks		United States		Amer Express	
1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984	1st Quarter	1984
Revenue	1,200	Revenue	2,100	Revenue	1,200
Net Inc.	150	Net Inc.	300	Net Inc.	100
Per Share	1.50	Per Share	3.00	Per Share	1.00

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Finland	F.M.	1,120	560	308
France	F.F.	1,000	500	280
Germany	D.M.	412	206	115
Great Britain	£	82	41	23
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,480
Ireland	£ Ir.	104	52	29
Italy	Lira	216,000	108,000	59,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands	Fl.	490	245	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain	Ptas	17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	372	186	102
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	\$	398	199	109



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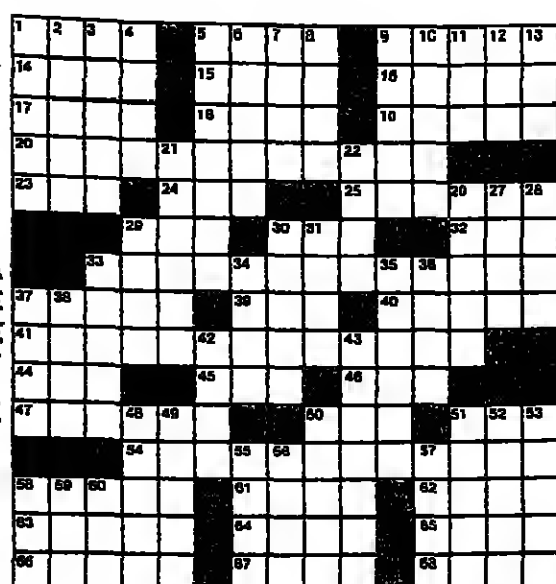
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Job/Profession

Nationality

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Company Activity



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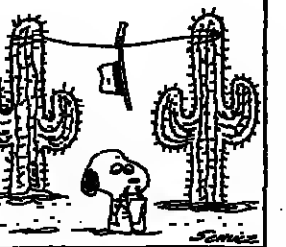
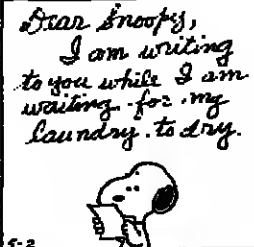
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32 Prevaricate
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37 List or Lehar
39 Simple augur
40 Author Joyce
41 Home
44 Help
45 Explorer
46 Chem.
47 Rosts
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51 Faux
54 Invoice for a set of
58 Straight
61 Valley
62 What little G.W. could not tell
63 Mediterranean tree
64 Miner's bonanza
65 Harness
66 "We hold truths..."
67 Ailing, perhaps
68 Let it stand

DOWN

1 Visual
2 West African republic
3 Local tie?
4 Otherwise
5 Great Italian architect; 15th century
6 Pucker
7 Door sign
8 Prophet
9 Some newspaper cols.
10 Word with tape
11 Humorist
12 Afternoon event
13 Curved letter
14 "Last of the Romans"; 1312-54
22 Light effect
23 One, in Bonn
24 Beatty and Bunline
25 Cookbook items
26 Beethoven's
30 Solemnis
31 Egyptian maternity goddess
32 Actress Adams
33 Wheel parts
34 Imperious
35 Cotton sheet
37 Two orgs. involving homes
38 Provoke
42 Two-holed feature
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44 Investigate
45 Soft leather
46 TV film, sometimes
52 Similar
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54 Hebrew
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58 Fall mo.
59 Cheer
60 Three, to Tebaldo

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PEANUTS



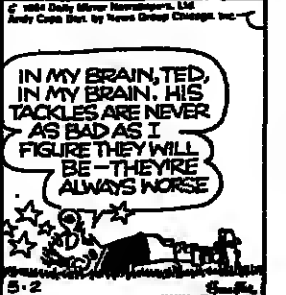
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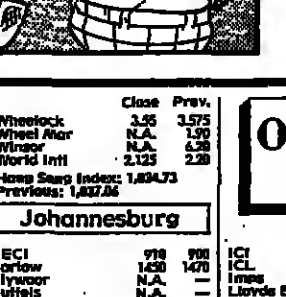
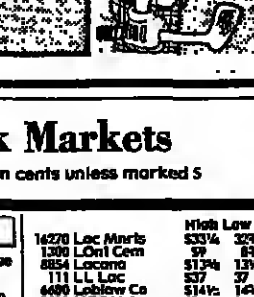
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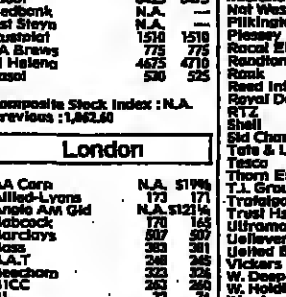
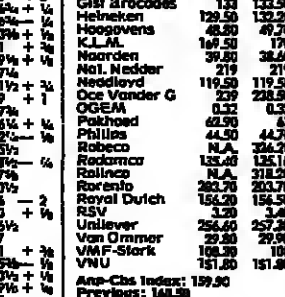
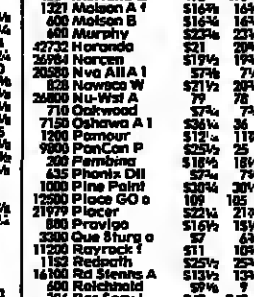
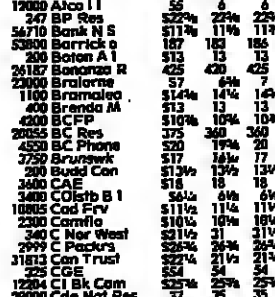
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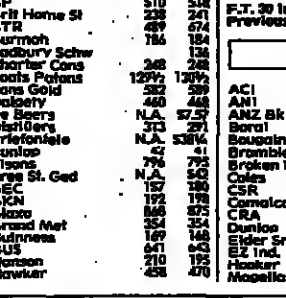
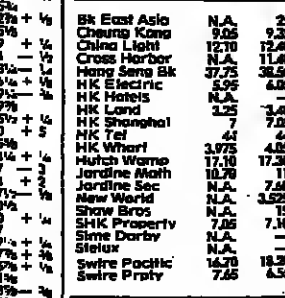
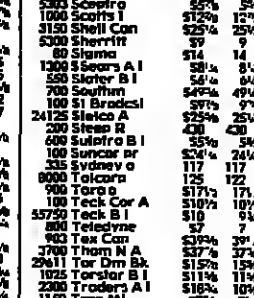
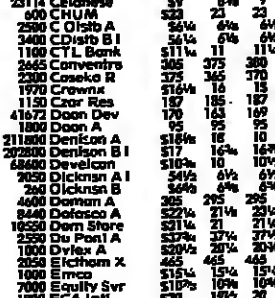
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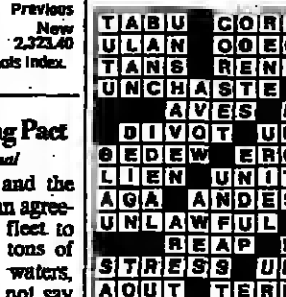
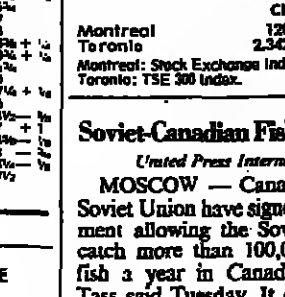
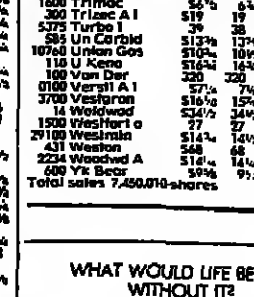
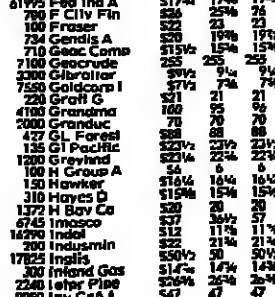
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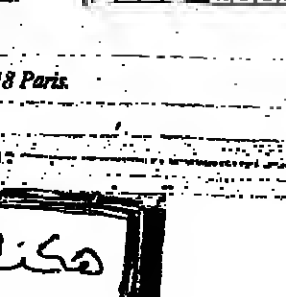
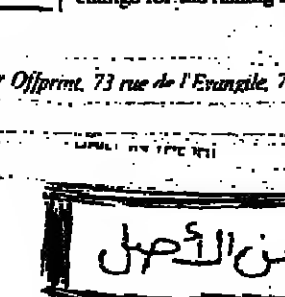
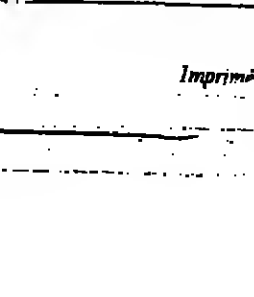
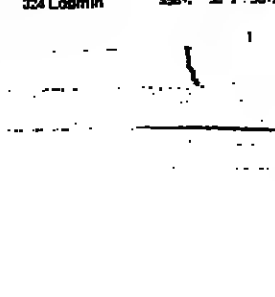
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BOOKS

LOUIS' CHILDREN

By Leslie Gourse. 364 pp. Hardcover \$19.95. Paperback \$12.95. Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10016.

Reviewed by Leonard Feather

Leslie Gourse presumably knew that in devoting a book to jazz singers she was filling a void. Not that the principal voices have been neglected in previous history books, but some lesser, though important, figures have been given short shrift or were entirely overlooked.

Gourse brings to her subjects a welcome enthusiasm. Her premise that all jazz singers in a sense are offshoots of Louis Armstrong is valid, up to a point, though it is hard indeed to trace a line from Satchmo to Mabel Mercer, Helco Merrill and some of her other subjects.

Instead of following a straight chronological path, Gourse begins with artists she considers seminal or symbolic: Cousin Joe (an excellent chapter on this too-often-discussed New Orleans blues veteran), Armstrong, Ethel Waters, Bing Crosby; then, surprisingly, Fred Astaire and, even more unexpectedly, the young scat singer Bobby McFerrin. Part II is devoted to the Big Band era and Part III to miscellaneous interviews.

When the singers were deceased or unreachable, Gourse relied on one or two sources, not always the most reliable. She allowed years to be chopped off several singers' ages, or dealt with interviewees who had personal axes to grind. As for her claim that Sarah Vaughan's record of "It's Magic" sold 2 million, the man who produced it (Albert Marx) told me: "A closer figure would be 20,000."

The Vaughan chapter has an interview, depending on such information as a pianist who was her musical director for two years in the 1960s. Her surviving husbands were not consulted: neither were such close friends as Dizzy Gillespie.

The Dinah Washington chapter almost wholly omits the vital two-year period when, touring with Lionel Hampton's band, she

Exhibition of U.S. Art Is Opened in Beijing

BEIJING — An exhibition of 51 paintings depicting American scenes, from the Northwest's virgin wilderness to the skyscrapers of Wall Street, has opened here. "Town and Country: Images of Urban and Rural Life in America," a collection from the Brooklyn Museum, will remain in the capital until May 18, then move to Shanghai, Shanghai and Canton.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, helped Culture Minister Zhu Rongji officiate at the opening ceremony Saturday in the China Art Gallery. About 400 attended the opening, including Robert Levinson, chairman of the board of governors of the Brooklyn Museum, and U.S. Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel Jr. Under a cultural agreement, China will send an exhibition of 100 scroll paintings by Chinese masters to four American cities this month.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, East ventured a double of five diamonds, which does not have much to recommend it, in theory. Doubling a response to Blackwood suggests a lead, and East's diamonds were out strong enough to give that message.

East described his action, in print, as a "genetic double." It gave some useful information to South. He could now be virtually sure of three diamond tricks, which appeared to give him a total of 13. Calculating quickly, he emerged with a masterful bid of seven trump.

Left to herself, West would have led the spade king, but she woefully obeyed orders

by leading the diamond nine. Superficially this seems to help the declarer, but mark the sequence.

South inspected the dummy with disgust and raised his eyebrows.

"Only six clubs!" he moaned. He was the first trick and ran clubs, picking up West's jack. But he wound up a trick short, having misplayed the hand in delicate fashion.

Suppose, however, that West had made the normal spade lead. Then the two of the clubs would have squeezed East in the red suits and the grand slam would have succeeded.

The declarer could have achieved the same squeeze if he had thought to cash the spade ace early, and perhaps two

more tricks in either red suit. But he was too upset by the inadequacy of diamond's clubs to think it out. As it was, East was able to discard spades safely and avoid the squeeze.

NORTH
♠ 7 2
♥ 6 4
♦ A Q J 8 6 5
♣ 7 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A K 8 5
♥ A K 3
♦ K 2
♣ 7 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
North: 1♠, 2♥, 3♦, 4♣, 5♦, 6♣, 7NT.
East: 1♥, 2♦, 3♣, 4♦, 5♥, 6♥, 7NT.
West: 1♠, 2♥, 3♦, 4♣, 5♦, 6♣, 7NT.
South: 1♠, 2♥, 3♦, 4♣, 5♦, 6♣, 7NT.

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto			
	High	Low	Close
1146 Abi Pro	22.5	22.5	22.5
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SPORTS

Nets Surprise Bucks, 106-100; Celtics and Jazz Win

WILWAUKEE — Center Darin Dawkins pumped in 32 points, including two 3-point plays in the final 90 seconds, to lead the New York Nets to a 106-100 National Basketball Association upset victory over the Milwaukee Bucks in today's opener of their Eastern Conference semifinal playoff.

In the other Eastern semifinal, Boston downed New York, 102-92, in the West, Utah defeated

the playoffs' first round, trailed for most of the first three quarters before taking the lead, 70-69, on Otis Birdsong's baseline jumper with 1:40 left in the third period. The Nets went on to a 77-73 advantage going into the final quarter.

After Milwaukee guard Junior Bridgeman cut the margin to 77-75 at the start of the fourth period, an 11-2 New Jersey tear opened an 87-77 lead with 7:29 to play. Darwin Cook hit two jumpers and Mike Gminski completed a three-point play in the spur.

The Bucks drew to within 90-84 on Marques Johnson's reverse lay-up at 5:47, but Michael Ray Richardson's backcourt steal and easy lay-up put the Nets ahead, 92-84. Milwaukee's Alton Lister scored on a dunk with 2:15 to go, cutting the gap to 97-92, but Dawkins came back with a dunk and a free throw for a 100-92 lead at 1:30.

A lay-up by Bridgeman and two free throws by Paul Pressey moved

the Bucks to within 100-96 with 58 seconds remaining, but Dawkins countered with a 3-point shot and two free throws within 23 seconds to put the Nets safely out front, 105-96.

Birdsong finished with 18 points for the winners, while Buck Williams had 15, Richardson 14 and Albert King 10. Johnson's 23 points led Milwaukee, while Bridgeman added 20, Mike Dumbley 15, Bob Lanier 13 and Sidney Moncrief 10.

Milwaukee led, 28-21, at the end of the first period and widened its lead to 50-40 on Pressey's dunk with 2:04 to go in the second before settling for a 50-44 lead at halftime.

Dawkins, one of the league's most foul-prone players, was whistled only three times while Lanier and Lister fouled out trying to guard him; Dawkins sank 16 of his 18 free throws. "If I continue playing like this," said Dawkins, "we can go a long, long way." New

Jersey turned the ball over only 7 times and Williams' 17 rebounds helped the Nets to a 19-7 edge on the offensive boards.

Celtics 110, Knicks 92
In Boston, Kevin McHale scored 25 points and Larry Bird had 23, while Robert Parish sparked two first-half surges, as the Celtics whipped New York, 110-92. Bird, who also had three steals and blocked two shots, reentered an already sore right ankle with 3:33 left in the game but was expected to be ready to play Wednesday.

Bernard King, who had scored more than 40 points in each of the Knicks' four opening-round games against Detroit, was held to 26. McHale limited King to 6 in the second period — when Boston took control.

Leading, 39-30, the Celtics went on a 10-2 spurt to build a 49-32 edge with 5:59 left before halftime. Parish sunk three of the five field goals and assisted on the other two.

Parish had also scored 7 points in a 17-2 first-quarter surge that produced a 27-14 lead. He finished with 19 points.

Boston shot 63 percent from the floor in the first half (compared with 39 percent by the Knicks) and led, 64-44, at intermission. Kory Sparrow, with 14 points, was the only Knick beside King in double figures.

Jazz 105, Suns 95
At Salt Lake City, Adrian Dantley scored a game-high 36 points in leading Utah to a 105-95 victory over Phoenix. The Jazz surged to a 17-point lead during the fourth quarter and the Suns never got closer than the final margin.

Rookie Thurl Bailey, who was 4-for-4 from the field in the first period (when he also had 6 rebounds), finished with 24 points for the winners. Walter Davis led a lackluster Phoenix attack with 21 points. (AP, UPI)

Favored Devil's Bag Scratched From Kentucky Derby

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — The 1984 Kentucky Derby, the 143rd running of the race, will run on Saturday's 1 1/4-mile race, year's first jewel in the Triple

Crown series for 3-year-olds, trainer Woody Stephens said Tuesday. Stephens, 70, made the announcement during a visit to his barn at Churchill Downs from the hospital where he had been recuperating from pneumonia. Stephens said he was not satisfied with the colt's winning performance Saturday in the Derby Trial.

"I will run him in the Preakness," Stephens said. The Preakness Stakes, May 19 at Pimlico in Mary-

land, is the second event in racing's Triple Crown.

"I think Swale is doing well," Stephens said of another 3-year-old in his stable. "I will go with Swale [in the derby]."

Stephens said he decided scratch Devil's Bag from the derby after talking to jockey Eddie Maple, Seth Hancock of Claiborne Farm and Mike Griffin, who has been handling Devil's Bag and Swale while Stephens has been in the hospital. Hancock put together the \$36 million syndication of Devil's Bag after his unbeaten 2-year-old season.

Devil's Bag won the one-mile Derby Trial by 2 1/4 lengths over Bilal Indian, but was out of the race. "He was more tired than we expected him to be," Stephens said. "I just wasn't pleased."

Devil's Bag won his 3-year-old campaign with a victory, but then finished fourth in the 1 1/4-mile Flamingo March 3 at Hialeah. It was his only defeat in nine career starts.

Stephens then planned to race Devil's Bag in the Gotham and the Wood Memorial in New York, but weather changed his mind and he brought the colt to Kentucky, where he won the seven-furlong Fore-runner Purse April 19 at Keeneland and then the Derby Trial.

Stephens, who has trained winners of more than 200 stakes, will go after his second derby victory with Swale, who was beaten by eight lengths in his last start, the mile-and-one-sixteenth Lexington Stakes on April 17. The track was

sloppy and Stephens blames the condition of the track for Swale's performance.

Swale will try for victory in the derby 10 years and a day after the Stephens-trained Cannonade won the 100th derby.

Female trainers are a rarity at the derby, and a former high school English teacher is the latest. Dianne Carpenter, preparing Bilal Indian, will be only the fourth woman to saddle a derby entrant.

Carpenter received her degree in English from the University of Mississippi and taught school for a year in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. She obtained her trainer's license in 1976.

Bilal Indian, a Kentucky-bred, won 6 of 12 starts as a 2-year-old and won 2 of 4 this year. The Derby Trial was his first race since he finished seventh and last in the March 25 Louisiana Derby. After that the colt was sidelined for a while with bronchitis.

"The Derby Trial helped determine that he is ready to compete as an athlete again," Carpenter said. "This horse takes a little time. He going to be able to carry the weight. I think. He can take all the training and drilling."

The derby favorites are now expected to be Swale and the filly duo of Althea and Life's Magic. Meanwhile, California-bred Fair Time, winner of four stakes, worked a mile to 1:38.4/5 over a "good" Churchill Downs track Monday. Said trainer Gary Jones: "It was the best workout he's ever had."

Ken Griffey slid past Milwaukee's Bill Schroeder to cap a 13th-inning Yankee rally Sunday.

3 Expo Hurlers Stifle Phils, 5-2

PHILADELPHIA — Andy McGaffigan combined with two other pitchers on a four-hitter Monday night and Tim Lincecum hit a two-run fourth-inning double to propel the Montreal Expos to a 5-2 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

McGaffigan (1-0), obtained by the Expos on opening day from San Francisco as part of a trade for Al Oliver, allowed three hits in his 7 1/2 innings. Gary Lucas got Sixto Lezcano to hit into a double play to end the eighth and Jeff Reardon finished up. Voo Hayes singled home two unearned runs in the ninth to spoil the combined shut-out bid.

McGaffigan redired the first 10 batters he faced and pitched out-hit ball until Joe Lefebvre led off the fifth with a double. Montreal took advantage of wildness by Steve Carlton to break a scoreless tie in the fourth. With two out, Carlton walked Tim Lincecum, Andre Dawson and Gary Carter before Wallace, who had six hits in his previous eight at-bats against the Phillies this season, doubled down the left-field line to score Raines and Dawson.

Loser Carlton (1-1) who won the Phils' season opener but has had four starts with no decision since, allowed four hits, walked five and struck out seven in his eight innings.

Pete Rose, making his first appearance in Philadelphia since the Phillies released him last October, had a single — the 4,013th hit of his career — in four at-bats.

Cardinals 5, Pirates 3
In Pittsburgh, George Hendrick hit a two-run home run in the ninth and pitcher Bob Forsch batted in three runs to lift St. Louis past the Pirates, 5-3. The Cardinals took a 3-2 lead in the sixth. David Green opened the inning with his second double and moved to third on Darrell Porter's infield single. Art Howe hit a fielder's-choice groundout. Green being caught in a rundown tagged out. Porter and Howe moved up a base on the play and Forsch followed with a two-run single. The Pirates took a 2-0 lead in the first when Jason Thompson doubled on Johnny Ray and Bill Madlock. But St. Louis got a run back in the fourth on an RBI single by Forsch.

Dodgers 1, Giants 0
In San Francisco, Fernando Valenzuela pitched a four-hitter and Mike Scioscia singled home a run in the second to give Los Angeles a 1-0 victory over the Giants. The eighth loss in a row equaled the club's longest losing streak in its 26 years in San Francisco. Valenzuela (3-2) struck out 10.

White Sox 5, Yankees 3
In the American League, in Chicago, Ron Kittle's three-run homer highlighted a four-run first that carried the White Sox to a 5-3 triumph over New York. Kittle's seventh home run, into the center-field bullpen, scored Tom Paciorek and

Greg Luzinski to produce a 4-0 lead off Ron Guidry (1-2).

Orioles 6, Indians 3
In Baltimore, Eddie Murray lined a two-run homer off reliever Ernie Camacho to trigger a four-run eighth that sparked the Orioles to their fifth straight triumph, a 6-3 defeat of Cleveland. Murray's fourth home run scored Cal Ripken, who led off with a single, and

crased a 3-2 deficit. It was Murray's second straight game-winning RBI and his sixth of the season.

Angels 9, Mariners 1
In Anaheim, California, Brian Downing drove in three runs with a single and his sixth homer of the year and Mike Witt pitched a four-hitter to lead California's 9-1 rout of Seattle. Witt (3-1) struck out seven and walked three.

Mariners 9, Angels 6
In Anaheim, California, Barry Bonnell hit a three-run home run with one out in the 10th to lift Seattle over California, 9-6.

Reds 7, Giants 3
In the National League, in Cincinnati, Duane Walker drove in three runs with a home run and two singles in an 8-1 victory that gave the Reds a doubleheader sweep of San Francisco. In the first game, Tom Foley's first major-league homer and his RBI triple paced Cincinnati's 7-3 decision.

Cubs 2, Pirates 1
In Pittsburgh, Gary Matthews singled home the deciding run in the sixth as Chicago edged the Pirates, 2-1. Winner Steve Trout (3-1) got relief help from Tim Lincecum and Lee Smith.

Mets 6, Phillies 2
In New York, Keith Hernandez homered and Walt Terrell scattered nine hits over six innings to lead the Mets over Philadelphia, 6-2.

Dodgers 6, Padres 0
In San Diego, Alejandro Pena pitched a five-hitter for his second shutout of the season and Mike Marshall hit a home run as Los Angeles routed the Padres, 6-0. Pena (4-1) struck out six and walked none.

Astros 8, Braves 5
In Houston, Mike Scott (1-1) allowed four hits over his 6 1/2 innings and Craig Reynolds drove in two runs in the Astros' 8-5 victory over Atlanta.

Tigers 6, Indians 1
In Detroit, Dan Petry pitched out-hit ball for 7 1/2 innings and Kirk Gibson drove in three runs with a double and single to lead the Tigers to a 6-1 victory over Cleveland.

White Sox 6, Red Sox 4
In Chicago, Ron Kittle hit two home runs and had five RBIs to power the White Sox past Boston, 6-4.

Orioles 3, Rangers 2
In Baltimore, Cal Ripken tripled home the tying run and scored the eventual game-winner on Eddie Murray's single in the sixth as the Orioles defeated Texas, 3-2.

Twins 5, A's 2
In Oakland, California, Dwayne Murphy had a two-run double and three pitchers combined on a seven-inning shutout to spark a 5-0 victory that gave the A's a doubleheader split.

Sunday's and Monday's Baseball Line Scores

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Cleveland 6, Yankees 3; Detroit 6, Phillies 2; St. Louis 5, Pirates 3; Boston 5, Red Sox 4; Chicago 6, White Sox 3; Los Angeles 6, Padres 0; San Francisco 5, Giants 1; Houston 8, Astros 5; Atlanta 2, Braves 1; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; Oakland 6, Athletics 3; Kansas City 4, Royals 3; Milwaukee 3, Brewers 2; Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3; St. Louis 5, Cardinals 4; Cincinnati 9, Reds 6; Pittsburgh 9, Mariners 1; Baltimore 6, Orioles 3; Texas 2, Rangers 3; New York 5, Mets 6; Philadelphia 2, Cubs 7; San Diego 6, Dodgers 6; 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